# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 150. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1870 DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.


## FIRST EDITION

## THE CONDITION OF MEXICO.

Competition on Eastern Railways.

Great Wall Street Failure.

Edw. B. Ketchum Again Ruined

Singular Colored Mortuary Tables,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### MEXICO.

**A Pleasant State of Society—Colonels, Captains, and Lieutenants Turned Robbers—The Reign of Brigandage.**

Letters from Acapulco of June 5 say:—"Congress has extended the time allowed to the Federal Government regarding the 'suspension of personal liberty,' and though the opposition press is criticising this act, you must confess that there was good cause for it, by relating only a few of the atrocities lately committed by the numerous gangs of outlaws who still infest the country. The warfare to which we have been accustomed in Mexico for years has entirely lost its military character. Subordination has ceased; the great heads of the revolution have been deserted by their followers, and the colonels, captains, and lieutenants have become common robbers. The notorious Bravo, meeting one afternoon a poor old man on one of his solitary walks, kindly informed himself of his state of health, and ascertaining that he owned a small ranche, Bravo made himself known and desired the loan of $100, to be sent next morning to his headquarters. The ranchero collected that sum with the greatest trouble and sent it to the address given, and while Bravo kindly sat down to write a receipt one of his officers came in and observed that he considered himself entitled to a share. Unable to come to an understanding, they drew their revolvers, and Bravo killed his competitor. A few days after, this valiant gang attacked the ranche of one Bernardino Fiqueroa, who himself was sick in bed; his sons and servants tried to defend themselves, but they were all killed, and fire set to the house, in which he and the female occupants perished. Even an outhouse, with all the cattle, was wantonly burned. Another fellow, named Casimixo Alonso, at the head of about 300 men, despatched a body of about twenty-five men to the hacienda of Ecuandera, but finding resistance, had to retire. Unfortunately the brave inhabitants sallied out in pursuit of the robbers, but Alonso came to the rescue. The consequence was that fifty of the inhabitants were killed, the hacienda pillaged, and the women outraged. The hacienda of San Nicholas has also been plundered by Lozano's gang, and the inhabitants of Telotepec lost about forty men by approaching too near to Rosario, where Bravo had concentrated his forces. Letters from San Luis Potosi brought the information that General Martinez's forces are masters of the Valle dal Maiz, on the Tampico road, and that they raise a contribution of twenty-five per cent. on all the goods coming up from the latter port in the shape of import duty. The *arieros*, who refused payment, lost their mules and horses. However, these gallant deeds are not confined to Mexicans, as the sons of other nations try to take a hand in this game. An American named Encken is the lord of the high road from Puebla to the City of Mexico. Some Frenchmen are troubling the peace in the State of Oaxaca, and a Belgian named Louis Philippe has for some time been the terror of parts of Michoacan. The inhabitants of Turicato, near Tacambaro, tired of these continual annoyances, finally combined in an expedition against the said Belgian, who was made a prisoner and shot the next day. The women have also given lately some evidence of personal courage. The ranche of Antonio Hernandez, near Haxcala, was attacked by one Moreno during the absence of the owner, and for the protessed purpose of kidnapping his two daughters. The sons looked for a hiding-place, but the mother seized a large stick, and, crying for help, did so good work that her sons and daughters finally came to her assistance, drove the robbers off, and even captured one horse and four muskets. If we take in consideration that in many villages there are ten times more women than men—the revolutions having made great havoc among the male sex—it becomes almost a necessity for the female sex to look out for their own protection."

### THE PORTLAND HORROR.

**Four Men Drowned in the Harbor—Only one of the Bodies Recovered.**

The telegraph reported the probable drowning of four men in Portland harbor. The Portland *Advertiser* gives the following particulars:—

"A gentleman named J. W. H. Rogers, a member of the firm of Rogers, Fuller & C., of Boston, in company with a young man by the name of Charles S. Holmes, both of whom were stopping at the American House in this city, engaged the yacht Gipsy of Mr. Timothy Anglon, the owner and sailing master, and started on a sail among the islands in the bay. It is thought there was another man on board, but who he was is not yet known. In the afternoon, about two o'clock, the wind became squally, and a fishing schooner coming up the harbor noticed the Gipsy between the breakwater light and House Island, and the captain thought she was was carrying too much sail and was badly ballasted. As he was looking at the yacht, a sudden flaw struck his own vessel, and as soon as it was over, he noticed the yacht careening over on her side. Another flaw drew his whole attention to his own vessel, and when he had opportunity to look for the Gipsy again, she had disappeared. She was seen about the same time by a gentleman on board the Gazelle, who says she was apparently badly handled. Captain Jordan, of Cape Elizabeth, happened to pass the spot of the accident in his fishing schooner, and saw a body floating on the water, buoyed up by its clothes. He took it in tow, transferred his fish to another schooner, and carried the body to Simonton's Cove, when he sent to Portland to Coroner Gould, who went out, took the body in charge and brought it to this city, and placed it in the shop of S. S. Rich & Son, undertakers. The body found was that of Mr. Rogers. The other bodies have not been recovered."

### FATAL MISTAKE.

**A Lady Takes an Ounce of Arsenic Believing it to be Magnesia.**

The Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser* of last evening says:—

Mrs. Mary D. Harrington, widow of the late Joseph Harrington, residing at No. 80 Elm street, being somewhat unwell this morning, went to a closet with the intention of taking a dose of magnesia. By some means, however, she got hold of a paper containing an ounce of arsenic, and believing it to be the magnesia she sought, prepared and swallowed the whole of it. In about an hour after she became very sick, and suspecting that she had made some mistake, she examined the paper which had contained the arsenic and found that she had indeed made a terrible blunder.

Physicians were immediately summoned, and every known remedy administered to the suffering woman, but the arsenic had remained undisturbed in her stomach so long that all efforts to avert a fatal result proved unavailing. About half-past two o'clock this afternoon the unfortunate woman breathed her last. She was about sixty years of age. This is the third case of poisoning by mistake which we have been called upon to record in the past two months, and it behooves people to take warning by these sad mistakes, and avoid similar unfortunate mishaps.

### ARE THE NEGROES DYING OUT?

**Colored and White Mortality Compared—14 per Cent. More Deaths Among Blacks than Among Whites.**

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in replying to the question "Are the negroes dying out?" gives the following interesting statistics:—

Few physicians with large practices have failed to discover and to note the excessive mortality among the colored as compared with the white population of this city. Until the organization of a Board of Health, charged with the keeping of mortuary accounts, it has been impossible to do more than to guess at the ratio of deaths. We are able, however, to lay before our readers this morning a table showing the whole number of deaths of both races, by months, since the board became charged with this duty. From it, it will be seen that here, where the whites have an excess of population amounting probably to five thousand, the blacks, through the healthy and unhealthy seasons of the year, far outnumber us upon the ghastly record. We give its figures without further comment, leaving it to those better informed to determine the causes which have led to a result about which, with this evidence before us, there can now be no doubt.

The record was commenced in October of last year, and is compiete up to Tuesday, June 21:—

| | *Whites.* | *Blacks.* | *Unknown.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| October | 49 | 65 | 1 |
| November | 45 | 51 | 2 |
| December | 40 | 47 | |
| January | 51 | 62 | |
| February | 52 | 74 | |
| March | 45 | 70 | |
| April | 99 (1) | 71 (2) | |
| May | 45 (3) | 62 | |
| June (3 weeks) | 42 | 49 | |
| Total | 468 | 551 | 3 |

Sum total, 1022.

(1. Fifty-two killed in the Capitol. 2. Three killed at same place. 3. Four died from wounds received at Capitol.)

Deducting those killed, or who died from wounds received at the Capitol, we have:—Total number of whites, from natural causes, for above period, 412; total number of blacks, 548. Excess of blacks over whites, 136. We leave the "unknown" out of the count altogether.

From natural causes, as above:—Blacks, per cent., 57·1; whites, per cent., 42·9. Difference, over 14 per cent. in mortality of blacks. When the difference of population is brought into consideration, this percentage is considerably increased.

### RAILWAY COMPETITION.

**The Reduction of Freight and Passenger Rates—An Advance of Western Rates on July 1.**

The competition for passenger traffic between the New York Central and Hudson River, the Erie and Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies continues active, with some further reductions to important points in the South and Southwest since yesterday. The New Orleans rate for first-class fare by the way of the Mississippi river to New Orleans was to-day reduced by the Erie ticket agents from $55 to $52·85, and the St. Louis rate from $28 to $26·85.

The general agent of the great Southern line, by way of Richmond, has also adopted these rates to-day, and still cheaper prices are promised within a day or two. From present appearances the New Orleans fare will be reduced to forty dollars within a week, with a similar proportionate decline to all intermediate points. At this season of the year, while travel South is quite limited, the loss to the railway and steamship companies through reduced rates will not be seriously felt, and the opposition lines are willing to place their figures lower.

The $18 rate to Chicago, $17 rate to Cincinnati, and $21 to Louisville, by all the trunk lines, continue unchanged, but further reductions are anticipated.

The New York mercantile and shipping houses, and especially Western dry goods merchants, who purchase their goods in this city, as well as all persons interested in Western trade, should take advantage of the present prevailing cheap freight rates by all the Western roads and forward as much merchandise as possible before July 1, upon which date the prices will be materially advanced.

From a manuscript schedule of prices finally fixed upon to then take effect, it is learned that the first-class freights will be advanced to Chicago from $1.12 per cwt. to $1.50; rates to Cincinnati, from $1 to $1.42; rates to Louisville, from $1·23 to $2·73; rates to Quincy, Ill., $1 40 to $1.91; rates to St. Louis, $1.40 to $1.91.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

### A SINGULAR INCIDENT.

**A Monkey Attacks a Man.**

There are classes of animals that frequently display great affection for human beings. But the monkey is not one of these, whatever may be the reason. Whether it is because he thinks himself equal or even superior to the other animals or no, certainly he manifests less feeling than any other of the same intelligence. On the other hand, he rarely shows much aversion, and, although mischievous, he is seldom dangerous. But an incident that occurred yesterday in a Main street business house proves that the monkey can hate with a vengeance, and endeavor to take it on the object of his hatred. In the second story of this house a pet monkey has been kept for several months, and not allowed to come down on the first floor. He has always had an animosity towards one of the employes, and exhibited it unmistakably whenever they came in contact. Sometimes he would show his teeth at the man, and often walk around with an angry aspect, as if to spring on his prey. Yesterday the man was writing in the counting-room, not thinking of the monkey, which indeed was supposed to be secure in the second story. But the animal raised the hatchway, and climbing down the post, crept into the room where his foe was seated. Watching his time, the monkey sprang over the railing, a distance of six feet, on the man, and commenced biting him. The latter seized him by the throat, and when he had nearly suffocated the monkey, threw him against the wall; but he recovered in a moment and fled into the storeroom and sought a hiding place. The firm, esteeming the employe, will part with the monkey.—*St. Louis Democrat, Tuesday.*

### FOUND DEAD.

**A Room-mate Sleeps with a Corpse and Does Not Discover It Until Late in the Night.**

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, says yesterday's Pittsburg *Commercial*, a German hostler named John Servin, employed at the Citizens' Passenger Railway stables, was found dead in his bed at the boarding-house of Rosa Faas, opposite the stables. It appears that he ate a hearty supper and was about early in the evening talking with his friends as usual. He retired about 9 o'clock. About 10 o'clock his roommate came up and saw that he was lying on his face near the centre of the bed, and tried to wake him up, giving him a slight tip, but could get no response. He then concluded not to disturb Servin, and went around and turned in on the other side of the bed.

About 2 o'clock conductor Harry Watton came up to wake deceased, and spoke to him twice, but could get no reply. It was then discovered that the body was quite cold, and that death had probably taken place some time before. A verdict of "death from apoplexy" was rendered. Deceased was about forty-five years of age, and a very sober, industrious man. He recently bought a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres in Missouri, and it is stated had $1000 in gold in a bank in this city.

### A WALL STREET SENSATION.

**Failure of a Heavy Bull—Edward B. Ketchum's Broker Unable to Meet his Contracts.**

The explanation of some puzzling movements in Ohio and Mississippi and other speculative stocks was revealed in Wall street yesterday morning by the suspension of Mr. James Boyd, a broker, who has been carrying, for some time past, several million dollars' worth of gold and stocks. The greater part of these were on account of Mr. Edward B. Ketcum, the exigencies of whose former daring operations, it will be remembered, led him to commit the crime of forgery, for which he served out a term in Sing Sing.

Mr. Ketchum's recent operations, as we learn from a trustworthy source, included some $5,000,000 in gold, and in the neighborhood of 50,000 shares of Ohio and Mississippi, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Pacific Mail, and Central and Hudson stock. During the spring, Mr. Ketchum's speculations in Lake Shore and Ohio and Mississippi were extremely successful, and the money which he made by them enabled him to carry, until recently, the immense amount of gold above specified. But the six weeks' stagnation in the stock market entailed such charges for interest that day before yesterday Mr. Boyd was compelled to sell the Ohios, which was the cause of the sudden decline in that stock. On Wednesday a large amount of gold was sold, which broke the price of that commodity.

Yesterday morning Mr. Boyd, having already sustained losses to the extent of $300,000 or $400,000, was compelled to give official notice that he could no longer meet his engagements, and some $900,000 in gold and the residue of the railroad and steamship stocks were sold out under the rule. The result was a decline of 1@1½ per cent. in the stocks held by Mr. Boyd, with which the remainder of the list to some extent sympathized. The gold premium was affected about 1 per cent., but quickly recovered to 111¾. At the close of the day the stock market improved ¼ per cent. over the prices which prevailed at the first board, whsch in their turn were ¼@½ per cent. better than those at the opening.

### THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

**The Confirmation of Hon. A. T. Akerman.**

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent writes:—

The Senate held a short secret session to-day, and the Judiciary Committee reported back the name of Mr. Akerman, when he was confirmed as Attorney-General. As an answer to the reports that his nomination would not be confirmed, it may be stated that there was not a single objection made, and the yeas and nays were not demanded. It is true many Senators would have preferred a more conspicuous lawyer for the high position, but no thought of his rejection or withdrawal has been considered. His prompt confirmation was a courtesy which the Senate felt was due to the President. Mr. Akerman arrived to-night from Georgia, and will to-morrow call on the President.

The speedy withdrawal of Secretary Fish from the Cabinet is no longer a subject of doubt, and there are the best reasons for the statement that the acceptance of his resignation will be insisted on as soon as the name of his successor is chosen. The President is anxiously casting about for a suitable person upon whom to bestow the high office, and as soon as this point is settled Mr. Fish will retire, and his name will be sent to the Senate for confirmation as Minnister to England, in place of Mr. Motley, to be removed.

It is reported that Mr. Motley has not met the expectations of the administration in his dealing with the English Government, and that he has not carried out in the vigorous manner expected the instructions which he has received from time to time from the administration in regard to the Alabama claims. The mention of Mr. Fish's name in connection with the English mission is believed to foreshadow a more positive policy in the settlement of the claims against England.

### THE LOUISVILLE BANK ROBBERY.

**Amount Stolen, $72,170·33—Gone Where the Woodbine Twineth.**

The Board of Directors of the Mechanics' Bank, which was robbed in such an audacious manner, in open day last Friday, concluded their investigations yesterday and officially report the loss to be $72,170·33.

The bank will be fully able to pay every dollar of the deposits. The question of continuing business is still undecided. Other banks and capitalists have made additional proffers of aid, and there will be no difficulty in resuming if the board so decides.

Mr. Pope, the cashier, has almost entirely recovered from the ill-treatment received at the hands of the bold robbers.

So far nothing definite in regard to the robbers has been learned, and all the efforts of the detectives to apprehend them have been fruitless. The general opinion is that they have succeeded in leaving the city with their booty, and as the money was all in currency and cannot be identified, it is fair to conclude that it has gone where the woodbine twineth.—*Louisville Journal*, 21st.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Prison Cases.**

*Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.*

The District Attorney being unable to get homicides ready for trial this week, the court is still engaged with prison cases.

Sarah Smith, colored, was convicted of the larceny of clothing from a gentleman; in whose house she was employed as a servant.

Captain Jordan of the brig Wallace and John Collier, cook of the same, occupied the Court with mutual charges of larceny and assault and battery against each other. While the ship was lying in port here Captain Jordan went down East to visit his home, and upon returning missed a number of articles belonging to him, accused the cook of having stolen them, and also seized some few cooking utensils that were in Collier's trunk. A dispute as to the ownership of these things arose, which resolved itself into a fight, and resulted in this cross-prosecution. On trial.

**An Important Patent Decision—Paper-making.**

A very important decision has just been made in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York, in a suit which has attracted very general attention among not only the paper-making fraternity, but manufacturers generally, and all who are interested in the value of investments in patent-right property. The case involves the validity of the Mellier patented process for making paper from wood and straw as materials, and confirms the exclusive right to the American Wood Paper Pulp Company, and those who may have been the holders of licenses under them, to manufacture white paper by the use of what is technically known as the chemical process. It secures the inventor and his assignees in the possession of one of the most valuable patents of modern times. The decision was rendered by Judge Woodruff, who alludes in the highest terms to the ability of Mr. Hugh Burgess, of Pennsylvania, and to the strenuous efforts made by unprincipled infringers to evade the use of those inventions by slight and colorable departures from these patents held by the Wood Paper Company.

*Supreme Court—Before Judge Barnard.*

**The Mercantile Agencies—Their Power for Evil—Their Liabilities.**

Vetterlein vs. McKellop.—Vetterlein & Co. of Philadelphia were reported by "The Commercial Agency," otherwise John McKillop and partners, in their weekly lists as "failed." The plaintiffs, who do a large business as importers and wholesale dealers, found themselves at once embarrassed. An application to have the statement corrected was not complied with, and they at once, through Gutman & Thompson, commenced a suit for $100,000 damages. Their complaint implies that there was something more than mistake in the error; that they have been repeatedly solicited to subscribe to the book of McKillop & Sprague, but have refused, and that it is in consequence of this refusal, and probably to gratify the spite of business rivals, that the publication was made. The complaint points out the injury which has resulted from this publication, not only here but in Europe and the West Indies, and demands the above amount.—*N. Y. Star.*

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Girdle 'Round the Earth

The India Cable a Success.

The Army and Navy Fraternizing.

An Embezzling Mail Agent.

## TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**Weather and the Crops in England.**

LONDON, June 24.—Despatches from various parts of the country report slight showers last evening. The crops have greatly improved lately, though the weather is still warm and the ground dry.

**The New India Cable.**

The congratulatory telegrams to and from President Grant were read amid much enthusiasm at the banquet held in this city last evening in honor of the completion of the telegraph line to India. They are also published in various morning journals here and elsewhere throughout Europe.

**St. George's Channel.**

The cable across St. George's Channel to Wexford, Ireland, has been repaired, and a marked improvement in the transoceanic telegraphic service has followed. The Wexford cable, besides being on a direct route from European capitals to Valentia, contains four conducting wires, while other cables to Ireland, containing only one conducting wire, are further north, making necessary the employment of a circuitous route, with frequent repeating stations. Delays were therefore unavoidable.

**Perfect Telegraphic Communication.**

Now, however, the necessity for economizing time, by setting apart one of the ocean cables for transmitting and the other for receiving messages, no longer exists. Communication is perfect in all directions.

**This Morning's Quotations.**

LONDON, June 24—Noon.—Consols for money, 92⅝; and for account, 92⅝. American securities firm. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¼; of 1865, old, 89⅜; of 1867, 89⅛; 10-40s, 87⅛. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 19; Illinois Central, 112½; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, June 24—Noon.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 10¼d.; middling Orleans, 10¼d. Sales to-day estimated at 8000 bales. Sales of the week, 65,000; export 6000; speculation 4000 bales. Stock in port, 649,000 bales, of which 463,000 are American.

LONDON, June 24.—Tallow firm. Refined Petroleum dull at 1s. 7d. Linseed oil firmer at £31 10s. Turpentine quiet at 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

LONDON, June 24—2·30 P. M.—American securities steady; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 90¼; 1867, 89⅞. Stocks steady; Erie, 19⅛; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 28⅛.

PARIS, June 24.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 75f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, June 24—2·30 P. M.—Cotton—the sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. Stock of cotton afloat, 371,000 bales, of which 100,000 are American. California Wheat, 10s. 8d.@10s. 9d.; red Western, 9s.; red winter, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. The receipts of Wheat for three days are 25,000 quarters, of which 20,000 quarters are American. Corn, 31s. 6d. @31s. 9d. Lard, 69s. 6d.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**Naval Order Suspended.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The general order No. 155 of the Navy Department, dated May 18, 1870, setting forth that wherever there is an assistant paymaster on duty as an assistant to a paymaster, he will be considered in the place of a clerk or writer and the clerical force will be reduced accordingly, to have taken effect 1st of July next, has been suspended until further orders.

**The United States Steamship Plymouth,**

which has been thoroughly repaired at the Portsmouth Navy Yard since her return from Europe with the remains of Mr. Peabody, has been ordered by telegraph to proceed to New York for a full crew, after which she will doubtless sail for European waters.

**Advices from Japan.**

Advices have been received from Admiral Rowan, dated May 16, that he would leave Yokohama in his flagship, the Delaware, on May 2, for Singapore, via Hong Kong, China, where he is to meet Rear-Admiral Rodgers in the Colorado and be relieved by him of the command of the Asiatic fleet. He will then start for the United States, and expects, with a favorable voyage, to reach New York by the first of December.

**A Naval Visit to a Military Post.**

A few days since the bay and harbor of San Francisco presented a very enlivened aspect on the occasion of a visit to the different military posts by Commander William Rodgers Taylor, commanding the North Pacific Squadron, accompanied by his staff, consisting of Lieutenant-Commander Wilson, chief of staff; Lieutenant Pettit, secretary; and Ensigns Cogswell and Stevens, aids. There were also a very large party of invited guests of both sexes. The first place visited was Black Point, where the party were received by General Ord and staff., who escorted them around the various points of interest. A salute of 11 guns was fired in honor of the visit, when the party re-embarked and steamed away to Alicatrez. Here they were met by General Robinson and staff, by whom they were conducted to headquarters and handsomely entertained with refreshments, music and flowers, after which they repaired to the theatre of the post, in which were assembled all the soldiers who were not on special duty, for whose benefit Miss Adelaide Phillips, who was one of the invited guests, sang some beautiful ballads to the especial delight of the "soldier boys," for whose gratification it was intended. Commander Taylor was again saluted as the company left for the steamer, and a trip was taken outside the head, but the sea becoming rough the steamer was headed for the Angel Island, where General Wilcox and staff received them, and amid the booming of the saluting guns, complimentary to the naval visitors, everybody proceeded to the General's residence, where a reception was held, which terminated with a dance. The party then proceeded to Yerba Buena Island, receiving there a hearty welcome from Colonel Mansfield and officers of the garrison, after which they steamed back to San Francisco.

**Important to Brewers.**

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has directed Supervisor Barber, of the District of Michigan and Wisconsin, to instruct all officers under his jurisdiction to enforce the law against breweries with respect to their sales of beer at other places than the brewery promises. The proviso to section 47, act July 13, 1866, which allowed brewers to sell their products away from the brewery premises, without liability to payment of additional tax, was repealed by act of July 10, 1868, and since the passage of said act they are liable as liquor dealers for such sales. It is believed that the last named act has not been strictly enforced in this regard in many of the Western districts; hence these instructions.

**Auctioneers' Sales of Liquor and Tobacco.**

The Commissioner has rendered the following decision:—"Where an auctioneer's entire sales of liquors or tobacco are made exclusively at the place of business of persons who have paid the proper special taxes as liquor and tobacco dealers, the auctioneer incurs no liability to payment of special taxes either as dealer in liquors or tobacco by reason of such sales."

**Receipts for Special Tax.**

The Commissioner has also decided that all receipts for special tax should be stamped with the official seal of the Collector of the district before they are issued either to his deputies or to the tax-payers.

### CONGRESS.

**FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.**

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the Army Appropriation bill; also, from the Military Committee, the bill for the Relief of the National Homestead at Gettysburg, for orphans of soldiers and sailors of the United States.

Mr. Sumner, in response to petitions relating to the Chinese Indemnity fund, reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations a joint resolution directing the return of certain moneys to the Government of China with a written report, which was ordered to be printed.

Bills were passed as follows:—

On motion of Mr. Cattell, declaring the bridge between Philadelphia and Camden a post route.

On motion of Mr. Sprague, authorizing the $40,000 appropriation in 1856 for the survey of the isthmus of Darien, to be expended under the direction of the War or Navy Department, at the discretion of the President.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, designating December 25, January 1, July 4, and Thanksgiving day, legal holidays in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Ramsay introduced a bill to establish a trans-atlantic postal teldgraph service by American cables. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably the bill to require National Banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes.

Mr. Sumner called up the resolution reported on the previous day from the Foreign Relations Committee as a substitute for the House resolution and reported on the previous day from the Foreign Relations Committee as a substitute for the House resolution on Cuban affairs.

Messrs. Sawyer and Morton suggested corrections of phraseology, which were made.

Mr. A. G. Thurman said the substitute of the committee was merely a piece of grandiloquent rhetoric, which failed to extend an iota of aid to the Cuban patriots. It was a simple anti-slavery declaration which might, with equal propriety, be addressed to many other governments besides that of Spain. He preferred to speak directly to the point, to say to Spain she ought to recognize Cuban independence, instead of making an argument upon a theory.

Mr. Casserly a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was not prepared to say to the Spanish Government that we understood the merits of the slavery question in Cuba better than did that Government. He proceeded further on this point, but was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, when the subject was laid over as unfinished business in order to allow Mr. Casserly to finish his remarks.

**House.**

Mr. Porter, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill to amend the act of August 7, 1848, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to license pleasure yachts. Passed. The bill is as follows:—

That the first section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to license yachts, and for other purposes," approved August 7, 1848, is hereby amended by inserting in the first clause thereof, after the words "port to port of the United States," the words, "and by sea to foreign ports."

Section 2. That yachts belonging to a regularly organized yacht club of any foreign nation which shall extend like privilege to the yachts of the United States, shall have the privilege of entering or leaving any port of the United States without entering or clearings at the custom House thereof or paying tonnage tax.

Section 3. That for the identification of yachts and their owners a commission to sail for pleasure in any designated acht belonging to any regular organized and incorporated yacht club, stating the exemptions and privileges enjoyed under it, may be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be a token of credit to any United States official and to the authorities of any foreign power for privileges enjoyed under it.

Section 4. That every yacht visiting a foreign country under the provision of this act, shall, on its return to the United States, make due entry at the Custom House of the port at which on such return it shall arrive.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Georgia bill.

Mr. Scofield said the substitute offered by Mr. Dawes imposing no conditions whatever, involved the question whether any act for the admission af Georgia was necessary. According to the Democratic theory it was not necessary, but according to the Republican theory it was indispensable. His own conclusions were that, unless they proposed to abandon the political theory of dealing with the Confederate States which the Republican party had adopted and acted on, some acts for the admission of Georgia was necessary, and no act could be simpler than the one offered by Mr. Dawes, simply declaring the State restored to its political relations.

As to the State Legislature elected, he contended that its legislative term commenced when the State life commenced. If, therefore, the State was admitted to representation in 1868, its legislative term commenced then; but if it were only admitted now, the legislative term would commence now.

### *FROM THE WEST.*

**Fatal Blasting Accident.**

HELENA, Montana, June 24.—While two men were putting in a final blast in a shaft in Charles Hendrie's mine at Unionville yesterday afternoon, the charge exploded prematurely, killing Joe Miller and seriously injuring another, name unknown. The eyes of the unknown man are gone.

**Alleged Murderer Arrested.**

The Sheriff to-day arrested a negro named Simpson, who is charged with the murder of a man named McCloughy, in Virginia City, in the spring of 1868.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Death from Kerosene.**

ROCHESTER, June 24.—Mary Zugalder lighted a fire this morning with kerosene, resulting in death, as usual.

**New York Money and Stock Markets.**

NEW YORK, June 24.—Stocks irregular. Money, 4 @5 per cent. Gold, 111¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111½; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865 do., 111¾; do. do. new, 113¼; do. 1867, 113½; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 108; Virginia 6s, new, 70; Missouri 6s, 94¾; Canton Company, 66; Cumberland preferred, 40; New York Central and Hudson River, 98¾; Erie, 22; Reading, 107; Adams Express, 66¼; Michigan Central, 123; Michigan Southern, 98¾; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109; Chicago and Rock Island, 117¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95¾, ex-div.; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, June 24.—Cotton lower; sales of 500 bales middling upland at 21c. Flour—State, $5·25@6·40; Ohio, $5·90@6·90; Western, $5·25@6·80; Southern dull and lower at $6·15@10. Wheat dull and nominally declined 1@2c. Corn lower; new mixed Western, 95c.@$1·05. Oats heavy; State, 69@70c.; Western, 63@64c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $30·50. Lard heavy; steam, 14¾@16½c; kettle, 16½c. Whisky nominal at $1.

### *FROM BALTIMORE.*

**Robbing the Mails.**

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Andrew Stafford, mail agent between Baltimore and Philadelphia, was arrested yesterday by a special mail agent for robbing the United States mails of letters and money. United States Commissioner Rogers committed him to jail in default of $10,000 bail to await the action of the United States District Court. Stafford admitted his guilt.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; Maryland, $1·60@1·75; Pennsylvania, $1·50@1·62; Western, $1·40@1·50. Corn quiet; white, $1·18@1·20; yellow, $1·10@1·11. Oats lower; light, 65c.; heavy, 60@66c. Rye, $1·05@1·10. Provisions unchanged. Whisky very dull at $1·01@1·02.

### *FROM THE SOUTH.*

**The Bennett Case.**

RALEIGH, N. C., June 24.—The argument in the case of General W. T. Bennett, ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue of North and South Carolina, charged with oppression while in office, was given to the jury yesterday afternoon. It is thought that no verdict will be reached.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, June 24, 1870.

Money continues very abundant, and first-class borrowers find no difficulty in supplying their wants at 3@4 per cent., the latter figure being accepted on pledge of Government bonds. Discounts are rather more active, owing to Western crop movements, which just now are heavy, and give employment to considerable idle funds. The supply, however, is fully equal to the demand, and rates remain at 5@6 per cent. on sixty days' paper, and at 6@6½ per cent. for three or four months'.

The gold market is as dull as everything else, and the sales have fluctuated entirely between 111¾@111⅝.

Government bonds were very quiet, and indicate further weakness, the sixes having fallen about ¼ and the 5-20s ⅛ pretty well through the series. The purchase yesterday of $1,000,000 by the Treasury brought out offerings little short of five millions, indicating a disposition to sell.

Local stocks were moderately active, and fairly steady in prices. State and city securities are dull and strong. Sales of the latter, new issues, at 100¾@100½.

Reading Railroad was quiet with sales at 58⅜. Pennsylvania sold at 58@58⅛; Minehill at 54; and Lehigh Valley at 58⅝.

Canal stocks were neglected. Sales of Schuylkill at 5⅝@8⅝, and Lehigh at 34⅝.

In the miscellaneous list the only sale was one of Manufacturers' Bank at 30½.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.**

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3000 City 6s, N. | 100 | 100 sh Manuf Bk | 30½ |
| c&p | 100¾ | 46 sh Minehill R. | 54 |
| $800 do | 100¾ | 100 sh Sch Nv | 8¾ |
| $500 do c&p | 100¾ | 100 do | 8¾ |
| $600 do. Old. | 98 | 41 sh Reading R. | 53½ |
| $3000 Pa & N Y C 7s | 100 | do | 53¾ |
| 85 | 92 | 200 do. | 53½ |
| $9000 O C & A R bds | 100 | do. | 53¾ |
| lots | 81¾ | 100 do. | 53¾ |
| $1000 W Jersey R 7s. | 97 | 500 do. | 53¾ |
| $3000 N Penna 10s | 109¾ | 22 sh Leh V R | 58¾ |
| abt$630 Sch N 6s '76. | 70 | 100 sh Penna R. | 58¼ |
| $300 Pa 6s, 1st se. | | 200 do. | 58½ |
| s5wn | 105¾ | 200,sh Leh Na | 34¾ |
| $1000 Amer Gold | 111¾ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 C & A m 6s,89 | 94¾ | 27 sh O C & A R | 47¾ |
| $5000 Pa R Con bs. | | 100 do. | 47¾ |
| cp. | 98 | 200 do. | 47 |
| $2400 City 6s, New. | 108¾ | 500 sh Read R. | 53·56 |
| 102 sh Penna R. | 58 | 500 do. | 53·56 |
| 100 sh Sch Nav. | 8¾ | 178 sh Leh V R. | 58¾ |

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 111¾ | 11·45 A. M. | 111¾ |
| 10·07 " | 111¾ | 11·50 " | 111¾ |
| 10·23 " | 111¾ | 11·53 " | 111¾ |
| 11·00 " | 111¾ | | |

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾@111¾; do., 1864, 110¾@111¾; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do. do., July, 113¼@113½; do. do., 1867, 113¾@113¾; do. do., 1868, 113½@113⅝; 10-40s, 108@108⅛; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114@114½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111¾@111¾; Silver, 106@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $870@880; Central Pacific R. R., $925@935; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 24.—The Flour market is less active, but holders are very firm in their views. The demand is mostly from the local trade, who purchased 1000 barrels, including 100 barrels Western extra, low grade, at $5·25; 500 barrels Northwestern extra family at $6@7—the latter rate for choice Minnesota; 400 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·90—the latter rate an advance; Ohio do. do. at $6·25@6·75; and fancy brands at $7@9, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady, with sales of 100 barrels at $5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

There is a very fair feeling in the Wheat market, and for prime lots a good inquiry prevails, but the absence of supplies restricts operations. Sales of 2500 bushels Indiana and Pennsylvania red at $1·50@1·54. Rye is held at $1·10@1·12 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and in demand at full prices. Sales of 3000 bushels of Pennsylvania and Southern yellow, in store and afloat, at $1·09@1·11, and some Western mixed at $1·07@1·08. Oats are firm, with sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania at 65c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 ₩ ton.

Whisky is quiet at $1·05 for Western iron-bound.

—A poor woman in Utica, who owns three houses and is building another, sends her children into the streets daily to beg.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, June 24.—Arrived, steamship Sidonian, from Glasgow.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 24

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....79 | 11 A. M.....90 | 2 P. M.....96

**CLEARED THIS MORNING.**

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W.P.Clyde & Co.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

### OUR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

*From the N. Y. World.*

Two interesting pieces of intelligence concerning our diplomatic service come to us together—the one in the ordinary course of Congressional events from Washington, the other in a somewhat more extraordinary fashion from London.

Both the British Parliament and the American Congress are now discussing the diplomatic expenditure of the two countries respectively. In the British Parliament this discussion tends mainly to retrenchment and reform. In the American Congress it seems likely to result in exactly the opposite direction.

Mr. Sumner, whom Senator Carpenter described the other day as "the be-all and the end-all of the Foreign Affairs Committee," has just asked the Senate to give him a cool hundred thousand dollars a year more for the "contingent expenses of foreign intercourse and of our missions abroad," and the Senate in the handsomest manner has agreed so to do, by adopting an amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill which raises the sum allowed for such expenses from $50,000 to $150,000 a year. At the same time this most amiable body adopted another amendment providing for a consul-general in Liberia, and still another elevating our representative in Japan from the humble estate of a minister resident to the comparatively glorious position of an envoy extraordinary. The comparatively glorious position we say; for, while these changes are announced as made in Washington, we learn from London that for the first time in our history we are to be favored with the possession of a real live American ambassador, in the blaze of whose effulgent dignity even envoys extraordinary will subside into very ordinary personages indeed. Upon all which changes and propositions there are certain things not untimely to be said. To Mr. Sumner's proposition for raising the titular rank, and with the titular rank the solid salary, of our minister to Japan, we do not know that any valid objection can be made. Diplomacy still has in Asia all the importance which it once had in Europe, and the Asiatic relations of the United States are yearly growing in importance. Questions of pomp and precedence are living questions still in countries like China and Japan; and it is a matter not of factitious but of real consequence that the representatives of the United States should be enabled to maintain at least an equal state and dignity in the eyes of the native population with those of other Christian nations. The cost of living, too, in those countries, and particularly of living after the European and American fashion, is much greater than either in Europe or in America. At the Chinese and Japanese seaports the resident foreign merchants find it necessary to enable their clerks and subordinates to live in a substantial comfort and with a sort of social display quite beyond the reach of our consuls and other official agents, for whom, as well as for our diplomatic servants in those parts of the world, a more liberal scale of salaries and of allowances might with much advantage, we think, be adopted. This might be done, without burdening the national treasury, by abolishing the greater part of our secondary and tertiary diplomatic posts in Europe. If it were once understood, too, that the diplomatic service of the United States meant work—work in dealing with serious questions, legal and commercial, in remote countries—it is probable that the honors of that service would come to be sought for by a better class of men than those who now snatch at them as a cheap and amusing way of making foreign tours in pleasant lands at the expense of their country and as the reward of their devotion to party. But, while we approve the elevation of our mission to Japan as a step in the right direction, it strikes us that the facility with which the Senate have voted an addition of two hundred per cent. to the amount of our "contingent" expenses in diplomacy is more creditable to the liberality than to the fidelity of that body. It is a curious trait, however, of the leaders of the party of great moral ideas that they make as free with the purse as with the personal rights of their constituents.

If some part of this increased allowance is to go towards accomplishing the purpose of which Lord Clarendon has for the first time informed us as couchant in the governmental breast at Washington, we distinctly and most emphatically call a halt. There is no reason, either in the nature of things or in the circumstances of the moment, for "raising the mission to England to one of the first rank;" or, in other words, for transforming our minister at the Court of St. James into an ambassador. This transformation could have but one practical effect—to give our representative a slight social precedence at balls and dinner parties over a certain number of his colleagues. It would put him into a position practically absurd, inasmuch as ambassadors are technically supposed to "present or disfigure" the very person of their sovereigns, while an American envoy has as yet no sovereign to disfigure or present. If it be urged that several of the greater powers of Europe are now represented by ambassadors at courts where the United States appear only in the person of a minister, it need only be said to be seen to be true that the importance of the United States is such as to make the official rank of their representative of no practical moment at all in civilized countries. All the reasons which make it worth while for us to magnify our legations in China and Japan make it silly and childish for us to do so in England or France. "Wherever MacGregor sits, there is the head of the table." Spain has an ambassador in London, and has had an ambassador there for ages; but what Gondomar was to England centuries ago the plain envoy of the great republic now is—the one foreign representative whom it is the especial care of all enlightened Englishmen to treat with courtesy, consideration, and attention. Nor is there, indeed, any rule absolutely observed in this matter by the great European powers in their intercourse with each other. Russia has been quite as often represented in London by an envoy as by an ambassador, and she is actually at this moment represented in Vienna by an envoy. No two countries of Europe are more powerful, none have closer relations with each other, than Russia and Prussia; yet King William and Bismark are content to be represented at St. Petersburg, and the Czar is content to be represented at Berlin, by an agent of no higher rank than our own. There can be no provocations to such a step as Lord Clarendon tells us we are threatened with but of the lowest and pettiest and most haberdashery sort. That it should have been conceived between our actual envoy in London and our actual chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, can only be accounted for by assuming the truth of Mr. Disraeli's observation upon the case of Goldwin Smith—that sedentary men of extreme opinions have a tendency to become social parasites.

### EARL RUSSELL ON THE COLONIAL POLICY OF ENGLAND.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

That old ex-Premier of England, Earl Russell, is much exercised about the probable fate of the British colonies, and particularly about those in North America. We learn through a telegram from London, which was published in our issue of Wednesday, that he had moved in the House of Lords for a commission to inquire into the means whereby union between England and her colonies may be perpetuated. In the course of his remarks he said that the great national armaments now on foot and the vast improvements made in navies made the question of the relations of Great Britain with her colonies a grave one. He argued in favor of maintaining intact the colonial empire, and dwelt particularly on preserving the union with the Canadas. He wanted greater facilities for reinforcing the naval and military power in Canada in case of an emergency, and he expressed his regret at the withdrawal of the garrison from Quebec, an act which he considered both imprudent and impolitic.

England has been the greatest colonizing nation in the history of the world, and she may well be proud of the results. The foundation of our mighty republican empire was laid by her. The three millions of colonists at the time of the revolt from British rule has become forty millions of republican freemen. It is fair to say, too, that the principles of liberty and local self-government were instilled in the minds of these hardy British colonists and were brought over from the old country, though they have expanded and become more fruitful since. The present British-American colonies have become a little empire, though overshadowed by the far more rapid growth of the United States. The foundation of another empire of English-speaking people is laid in Australia. India, though not a colony in the strict sense of the term, is under colonial rule, and is a vast and prosperous empire in itself. The settlements in Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope, and other parts of that Continent are taking deep root and spreading. There are, besides, other colonial possessions in different parts of the world of considerable importance if not so prosperous and progressive. The only exception to British success in the colonies are the West Indies. These were once very flourishing and productive, particularly the island of Jamaica; but when slavery was abolished these declined and have not yet recovered their former prosperity. The flag of England floats over British territory on every continent and in every part of the globe, and it is the proud boast of Englishmen that the sun never sets on the dominions of the Queen.

But it was not and is not glory alone that England looked to in establishing and spreading her colonial empire. Commerce has been her great object. To multiply her products, to find employment for her capital, to open and extend markets for her manufacturers, and to keep her vast commercial marine profitably occupied, has been her chief and constant aim. And she has succeeded. The cost of maintaining the colonies has been paid over and over again through commercial advantages and profits. We are not surprised, therefore, that British statesmen cling to this vast colonial empire, or that Earl Russell pleads for maintaining it intact. But apart from the profit and glory to the nation, the aristocracy and governing class of England find in the colonies profitable and honorable positions for an army of English employes. Of course a great many of these are the young men of aristocratic and influential families, and as a consequence there is an earnest desire among that class to hold on to the colonies for the sake of the offices. They are too apt, consequently, to lose sight of what would be best for the colonies, and to study only their own immediate interests. Still England is advancing in a liberal colonial policy and in accordance with the progress of the age. She is conceding more and more self-government to the colonists, both from necessity and with a view of attaching more firmly the colonies to herself.

Still British pride and the interests of a particular governing class make England too tenacious to hold on to some of her colonies when it would be clearly to their advantage to be independent or to change their allegiance. The United States have been a greater blessing to England and to her commerce, as well as to the world, than they would have been had they remained colonies. This is too apparent to need argument, and there is no British statesman, we suppose, that will not admit the fact. It would be the same, no doubt, with Canada and the other American colonies if they were free or annexed to the United States. Their growth is slow, comparatively. Immigration instead of going there to any great extent actually leaves for the more free, prosperous and progressive States on the border, and these colonies, so long as they remain such, must be overshadowed by this republic. It would be greatly to their interest to be annexed to the United States. That, indeed, must be their destiny in the end, and statesmen who only look to the welfare of the people ought to prepare the way at once for that inevitable event. Earl Russell is short-sighted in this matter. It would be better for those colonies that are full grown, like the Canadas, if they were free, and better also for England. Great Britain should turn her attention to Asia as a colonial power, and leave her distant English-speaking populations to govern themselves. She is already a great Asiatic power, and may become much greater. Her colonial mission henceforth is there. The British colonists, both in America and elsewhere, will, in the end, follow the example of the United States and become independent.

### FINANCIAL POSSIBILITIES.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

What is meant when Congress is asked to mature "a financial policy?" The connection in which the demand is sometimes urged suggests a confusion of ideas, and an erroneous estimate of the power of legislation on the part of those who urge it. The expansionists who compelled Mr. Garfield to change his course are of this number. They are among the quacks of the day. They confound currency with prosperity, and imagine that the multiplication of banking facilities makes certain the growth of individual wealth. The financial policy which these men would establish would be an unmixed evil. The strength with which combination has enabled them to invest it in the House converts it into a danger which we rely on the Senate to avert. It is in the power of Senators at least to prevent inflation. If the alternative be no immediate redistribution of national bank currency, the leagued Representatives from the West and South must suffer. Better that than the loss and mischief inseparable from unwarranted expansion. But their obstinacy will not carry them to that point. When they fail to get all they want they will accept all they can get, and that should be the currency bill as originally passed by the Senate, or something akin to it in its essential features.

By enacting such a measure Congress will supply the first element of a judicious policy. "Give me neither poverty nor riches," was the prayer of the wise man. "Give me neither contraction nor expansion," is the request which the country may properly address to its law-makers. If it is not possible to create prosperity by the manufacture of paper money, it is not desirable to hasten specie payments by lessening the volume of currency to which the community has adapted itself. We shall gain much by the passage of a bill which, while avoiding these opposite extremes, removes the not unreasonable discontent of the Southern States and the newer States and Territories in the West. To this extent we may have the assurance, on the one hand, that speculation shall not be unduly fostered and values disturbed, and, on the other hand, that commerce and business enterprise shall not be crippled or injured by an arbitrary diminution of money facilities. So far, one requirement in regard to a financial policy promises to be satisfied.

The funding schemes indicate a want of another sort, and one which will probably remain for a time unsatisfied. The desirableness of some plan by which the bonded debt shall be simplified, and its annual cost reduced, is nowhere denied. The Republican party ingrafted this proposition on the Chicago platform, and a Republican administration will in time give it effect. But it will be one of the results of increased prosperity and restored confidence—not the cause of either. Mere legislation will not hasten it. An attempt to hasten it, if unsuccessful, would do more harm than good. For failure to fund the debt after the mode of funding is prescribed, and the power to fund has been conferred, will reflect unfavorably upon the credit of the Government. It will be tantamount to a declaration that the confidence professed by the Government is not shared by the people or by European nations. For this reason there should be no hurry. More important far are measures fitted to benefit the people by lessening their burdens and promoting their prosperity. The new Tax bill, with its expected reduction of seventy-five millions, is the best possible preliminary.

We take the Tax bill to be a protest against the policy that would retain fiscal burdens in order to pay off debt prematurely. The creditors of the Government are content to await the maturity of the obligations they hold, and with that fact the country may also be satisfied. Its immediate care should be to relieve the people—to arrest the drain which is exhausting industry, and impairing their comfort and independence. The bill now before the Senate is the answer of Congress to an urgent and just demand, and on the whole it is a satisfactory answer. It is, in fact, a part of the financial policy, and its operation will be favorable to the conditions on which the public credit most depends. For though reduction of the revenue implies reduction of the surplus which superficial observers have regarded as essential to the credit of the Government, it is certain that that will be best promoted when the Government draws its income from sources that are strong and healthy, rather than as the result of a pressure which crushes the energies and exhausts the means of the producing classes.

But the reduction of taxation, as a feature of our financial policy, is not enough. The effort to lighten burdens must be followed by an equally energetic effort to cut down expenditure. Here is the point at which Congress is most likely to fail. How earnestly the administration has labored and still labors to save money, the statement of Mr. Dawes to the House, on Tuesday, plainly shows. Judged by the expenditures of its predecessors, the Grant administration has earned credit by systematic retrenchment. Nor are there wanting tokens of improvement in the appropriation bills, which would be better still had Mr. Dawes more imitators and supporters. But there is need of more thorough sifting than has yet been practised. The discovery that the Bounty bill which passed the House, and is now pending in the Senate, will absorb at least one hundred millions, instead of nineteen millions, as was at first understood, reveals the carelessness and imperfections with which measures involving large expenditures are prepared. One blunder like this will virtually undo, for the next year, the good effected by the reduction of taxes.

The public credit requires yet another service. There must be a dogged resistance to the many subsidy schemes which are presented for Congressional favor. Their rejection is imperatively demanded, not less by the people, out of whose pockets the subsidy-mongers would draw the last accessible dollar, but in the name of the Government whose credit the system of subsidies would impair. If preparation for funding is ever to be made, it must be made here—in the avoidance of grants or loans designed to further private interests. Subsidies amount to this and nothing more. Call them what you will, they are devices for transferring the money of the tax-payers, who have none to spare, to the purposes of individuals or corporations, whose command of lobby influences enables them to control legislation. The virtue which reduces taxes must eschew subsidies if it would be appreciated.

### A COURT OF CRITICISM.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

We hear so much from public reformers now-a-days about venal praises and malicious assaults in the newspapers, that it is inexpressibly pleasant to come across a musical criticism which has all the sanction of a formal judicial decision. This rare combination of æsthetics and law has lately emanated from the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, Cooley, J., before which august tribunal the claims of a certain Miss Blanche Ellerman to pecuniary compensation and the merits of the Richards-Bernard Opera Company, judged from a high-art standpoint, have been simultaneously determined. Of the rights of Miss Ellerman's case we are happily ignorant. For present purposes it is enough to know that Mrs. Richings-Bernard engaged the lady as assistant prima-donna, and afterward refused to pay her on the ground that she did not know how to sing. Hence the New Orleans suit, which hinged upon the question whether Miss Ellerman has the voice and culture requisite for an assistant prima-donna. The members of the Richings troupe testified almost unanimously that she had not; while on the other hand "Professor Curto spoke of her vocalization as indicative of both natural capacity and artistic culture," and "Professor Seward confirmed the estimate of Professor Curto." In this conflict of evidence we wonder that his Honor, who has a taste for tunes, did not send for a few fiddles and things and let Miss Ellerman show on the spots what she was good for. Instead of that he proceeded to analyze the testimony and to give the Richings company one of the most slashing criticisms we remember ever to have read. "Their opinion of the capacity of Miss Blanche Ellerman," said he, "is seriously affected by the overweening vanity which they exhibited in estimating their own talents." According to them, the troupe was composed entirely of "A No. 1 first-class artists," with the single exception of Miss Ellerman. Their pretensions were "supremely ridiculous." Their impudence and conceit made it entirely impossible to accept their testimony upon musical matters. One of them in particular, named Drayton, to the audacity of rating Caroline Richings on a par with Adelina Patti, added the still more hideous effrontery of "styling himself a first-class baritone." With a fine touch of sarcasm, Judge Cooley adds:—"There may be grave cause to doubt whether the musical talents of the witness, Drayton, are such that his name will be handed down to posterity as a musical prodigy; but there certainly can be no doubt that, through the judicial archives of this State, he will be known by succeeding ages as one possessing those peculiar mental traits which entitle persons to compulsory and oftentimes protracted residence in lunatic asylums." Of course, after this Miss Ellerman got her money.

Unfortunately the jurisdiction of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in matters of criticism does not existend to New York, and personally we do not look for much relief under the important precedent established by Judge Cooley's decision. It would be a great comfort to the bewildered journalist, and a boon to the perplexed public, if a court like Judge Cooley's could be established at the City Hall or the Tombs, for the instant trial and sentence of musicians and actors and the authoritative solution of all manner of lyric and dramatic difficulties. What dignity would be added to the art of criticism when it thus became something in the nature of chancery practice we need not stop to point out. The public, which sometimes declines to accept the opinions of the journalists, especially when they disagree, would not fail to be impressed with the judgment of a regular court, formally recorded by the clerk and stamped with the official seal. And then think how many nuisances we should be rid of! The critic of a sociable turn, who writes his "notices" with the aid of the manager's brandy and cigars, and sometimes comes to grief (as he often did last week at the Rink Jubilee) by trusting the promises of the programme without witnessing the facts of the performance; the confidence reporter, with a voracious appetite for passes; the musical agent, who haunts editorial-rooms with entreaties for preliminary puffs, and thinks it so hard if we won't copy the flaming folly of some infatuated critic for the country press; Captain Costigan, who wants you to write up his daughter, Miss Fotheringay, and is disagreeably cordial in his invitation to come out and take a drink with him—all these afflictions of the editorial profession would be swept away forever. Dangers, too, we might avoid. Think what we might have been saved if the Boston Jubilee, for instance, could have been judged by a regular court, instead of a defenseless person like the musical critic of the *Tribune!* Shall we ever forget how that unfortunate man was scorched with the scorn of Boston and prodded with a thousand peas because he laughed a little at the sacred shed on the Back Bay? Did n't we tremble at our own Jubilee, when we saw twenty-five vengeful Boston reporters taking notes with such vicious energy? And shan't we catch it some time or other, when they have leisure to do full justice to the occasion! The charming young lady who sent us such a pretty note the other day, and called us a "contemptible miscreant" because we omitted to mention her pet society; the ferocious Hebrew who proposed to skin everybody in the building because we did not like his sister's singing—ah, if all this wrath could be turned upon a constituted court, with plenty of policemen to protect the bench, and fines, and imprisonment and all that for any victim who made a fuss, how much happier we should be, and what peace would reign in Printing House Square! Then, again, criticism would be so much more effectual. An artist who disregarded the strictures of the bench could be committed for contempt of court. Against a tenor who sang habitually flat, we should have the remedy of an injunction, and when a prima donna lost her voice she could be ruled out under the statute of limitations. The selection of a suitable judge might be attended with some difficulty; but perhaps it would not cost a great deal to import Cooley.

### TURKEY IN THE WINNEBAGO TRIBE.

*From the Washington (Pa.) Reporter.*

The appointment of Wayne McVeigh as Minister to Turkey is certainly one of the most unlooked-for and extraordinary things that General Grant has done since he became President, and if it has been his purpose to startle the public by the *outre* character of his selections he has undoubtedly succeeded most admirably. That a young and third-rate country lawyer should be fixed upon as the representative of the American nation at an important foreign court is undoubtedly without a parallel in the history of diplomatic appointments. Mr. McVeigh is to be sure, a very decent young gentleman, and, so far as we know, bears an irreproachable private character. It is also true, according to the best information we can obtain, that he is in poor health and needs the softer and balmier breezes of a more genial climate; but we fail to see that these are irresistible reasons why he should be sent abroad at the expense of the United States Government, adorned with a rank and an honor which have heretofore been conferred only upon those who merited them by distinguished services rendered to the nation. There are a vast number of young lawyers in Pennsylvania, possessed of just as much talent as Mr. Wayne McVeigh, and equally meritorious in every other regard, to whom the breezes of the Bosphorus are quite as necessary in an invigorating point of view, and would, doubtless, be every whit as pleasant in a recreative sense. Any one of these might with perfect propriety ask why he, too, should not be sent abroad as a first-class diplomatist, or question the motives which induced the selection of the Chester county attorney from a large list of names, all to the full as honorable and certainly quite as deserving. The general public of Pennsylvania will likewise ponder the problem with very considerable curiosity and anxiety, and doubtless lose themselves in mazes of confusion in the vain endeavor to discover the particular attraction which caused the political lightning to strike in that especial place.

We are decidedly under the impression, notwithstanding the indignant protests of certain organs, that there is a reason for this appointment lying far back of any that has been publicly assigned, and that it has a political significance deeper than aught that appears on the surface. We are satisfied beyond a peradventure that if the newly-made minister had been simply Mr. Wayne McVeigh without the addendum of Simon Cameron's son-in-law, he would have languished long for the airs of the Orient before he would have been accredited as Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Porte. Mr. McVeigh might have been an ornament to the bar of Chester county, a ripe scholar, an astute politician, and possessed of all the other eminent virtues which certain persons and journals now ascribe to him, and yet, even with all these gorgeous qualities, he never would have been thought of as an American envoy had it not been for that lucky matrimonial alliance effected in such a masterly manner in 1867. It is all folly to say that auxiliaries and connections don't count in this world. They change a man's value sometimes in the most extraordinary degree, and not unfrequently invest him in an hour with rare virtues to which his whole previous life had been an utter stranger.

While we cannot conscientiously admire Mr. McVeigh's appointment ourselves, or even tacitly join in the extravagant praises which are being heaped upon him by journals which have all at once discovered him to be the classic scholar, the astute politician, and the man, *par excellence*, for the Turkish mission, we are compelled involuntarily to admire the unequalled cunning of the head of the House of Cameron. When we remember that little more than a year has elapsed since Simon Cameron was snubbed publicly at the White House by General Grant, and notified in the most positive manner that his presence was not desired there, and the new administration wanted nothing of his counsel or assistance, we cannot but feel a glow of something like enthusiasm over the remarkable shrewdness and strategy which in so brief a period not only overcame the scruples of the President but actually turned the dislike and suspicion into regard and confidence. To think that the same Cameron who was virtually kicked from the Executive Mansion in 1869 should now, thus early in 1870, be installed in its most private room as an esteemed and trusted visitor, admitted to the close counsels of the President, advising him, receiving important favors at his hands, carrying him in triumph to his home in Pennsylvania and upon piscatory excursions along his manorial streams, is certainly a victory of Scottish shrewdness which must awaken the admiration of every unprejudiced man in the country. What a pity it is that Cameron cannot be the father-in-law of us all! There are so many who have pinings for the bright skies and soft airs of other lands, and whose physical natures stand in dire need of the genial influence of foreign travel, who have yet not the proportion of stamps necessary for the indulgence of such a luxury, and upon whose heads no rain of official honors seems likely to fall. To such the bosom of the "Lochiel" would indeed prove an earthly heaven, and it is sad to think there are no more daughters of that noble house to marry.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY C. JONES,
8 22 1m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 20, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dyeis the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 427mwf3

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 2 15

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £5,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & BULLES, Agents,
2 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 25 3m

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

WINDOW FASTENER.

THE UNRIVALLED NEVER-FAILING, SELF-LOCKING WINDOW FAST.—The best, most complete, perfect, and durable article for securing windows—either with or without wrights—that has ever been offered to the public. Designed for the use of dwellings, stores, factories, steamboats, street and steam railway cars; securely locks the windows in any desired position, and can easily be applied to old and new windows.

Manufactured by the Boston and Meriden Manufacturing Company, No. 512 COMMERCE Street, and sold by all the principal Hardware houses in the city. 6 19 mw 1m

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK
Are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship's option.
INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
1 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June — at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on — June
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 25, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 25.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, July 2, at 5 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 682 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.
JUNE, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 3 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CABIN | $100 | STEERAGE | 30 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 42 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold. | | STEERAGE. Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | 30 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 6

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWEITSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWEITSURE LINES.
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
3 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, wide Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 12 CHURCH Street (Old Series.)

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—Yesterday George Andrews, proprietor of the hotel No. 2424 Frankford road, took a dose of laudanum in mistake for medicine, and died in the evening, after every exertion had been made to resuscitate him.

—In the U. S. Senate yesterday, after the close of our report the Tax bill was also considered, and pending argument on the Income Tax question, a recess was taken. The evening session was devoted to the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

—Dennis Walton (colored), who was arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the shooting of William Carney, Fifth and Brown streets, last week, was yesterday committed by Alderman Kerr as an accessory before the fact. Walton is the man who testified before the Coroner's jury that the shooting was done by Alexander Brown.

—Last evening, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. Lynch was run over on the Reading Railroad, near Manayunk, and killed. At the time of the occurrence Mrs. Lynch was carrying in her arms a child. The little one was caught on the cow-catcher and carried about 1000 yards, and when the train stopped the child was found to be uninjured.

In the House the Apportionment bill was discussed and finally referred to the Judiciary Committee, which is regarded as equivalent to its defeat. Mr. Butler, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported the Senate amendment to the Georgia bill, with a substitute. Various amendments were offered, and the House adjourned, agreeing to vote upon the bill to-day.

—Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock the clothing store of Mr. Burnstine, No. 614 Girard avenue, was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread so rapidly that Mrs. Burnstine, who was in an upper room with two children, had time only to escape with one. While she was on the sidewalk the other child, a boy five years of age, appeared at the window, and the mother directed him to jump down. He refused, and passing back into the room, was smothered to death. The building was greatly damaged and the stock destroyed by the fire. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the child.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111¼.

—Cholera and small-pox are playing havoc in Cuba.

—The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $895,000.

—A Cotton Exchange is about to be established in New York.

—Hons. J. Coburn and M. C. Kerr have been renominated for Congress from Indiana.

—Colonel Amos T. Akerman was confirmed yesterday by the Senate as Attorney-General.

—The eighteenth annual commencement of the Pennsylvania Female College, Montgomery county, took place yesterday.

—A nitro-glycerine explosion occurred in Worcester, Mass., yesterday, by which one man was killed and thirty injured, while twelve houses were demolished.

### Foreign Affairs.

—Keble College, Oxford, was opened yesterday.

—A frigate has been ordered to Curacoa by the Dutch Government, to exact redress for outrages on Dutch subjects by the Venezuelan Government.

—Cotton operatives in Lancashire have applied for an increase of wages, and are to receive an additional five per cent. if the prices obtained for goods after the harvest will warrant it.

## CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

*Select Branch*—President Cattell in the chair.

A communication was received from the Controllers of Public Schools, asking for the purchase of a lot on Wissahickon avenue, for the erection of a school building, and also one on Buck road for the same purpose. Referred.

Also, a communication was received from the Board of Health, asking an appropriation of $50,000, for the purposes of the Board. Referred.

Also, one from the Chief Commissioner of Highways, stating that the Hestonville Railway Company declined to comply with the ordinance requiring them to lay granite blocks on each side of their tracks along Lancaster avenue to their depot. It was claimed they leased the right to use the avenue from the turnpike company, and are not amenable to the city. Referred to the Law Committee.

A communication was received from Charles V Hagner, suggesting that two large engines be placed at the Fairmount Water-works to supply sufficient water in case of a drought. Referred.

Mr. Fareira submitted an ordinance to provide for a more efficient manner of furnishing supplies to the city, accompanied with sufficient bonds and sureties, and authorizing the City Solicitor to enter proceedings against the delinquent contractors. Postponed.

The special order, the vetoed bill relative to the market stands on north Third street, was taken up, and the further consideration was postponed.

Mr. Jones presented a petition for the opening of Park avenue. Referred.

Mr. McIlvain presented a petition for the improvment of Fifty-eighth street and the grading of Irving street. Referred.

Mr. Hodgdon, from the Committee on Water-works, reported an ordinance for the laying of water-pipe on Pierce and other streets. Passed.

Also, one appropriating $147,000 for the construction of the Roxborough water-works, and the improvement of the Germantown water-works. Passed.

Mr. Fareira, chairman of the Committee on Schools, reported the following bills:

One appropriating $9000 for the purchase of a lot of ground on Carpenter street, Second ward. Passed.

One appropriating $30,000 to erect a school building on Cherry street, east of Eleventh, and for enlarging and improving the Northwest grammar school. Passed.

Appropriating $20,000 for a new building on Allen lane, Twenty-second ward. Passed.

Making an appropriation of $14,000 for the purchase of two lots on Thirty-eighth street and Powelton avenue, Twenty-fourth ward, for school purposes. Referred to a special committee.

One for the purchase of a church and lot at Thirty-eighth and Elm streets, Twenty-fourth ward, appropriating $13,800. Referred to a special committee.

Approving the contract of Wm. R. Frazer for the erection of a school-house at Seventh and Dickerson streets, at a cost of $39,000. Passed.

The special order, the ordinance for the government and protection of the Water Department, was discussed in Committee of the Whole. The committee reported progress, and the bill was made the special order for September 15.

Mr. Cramer, from the Committee on Health, reported the ordinance appropriating $10,000 to the Board of Health, with an amendment increasing the amount to $30,000. The amendment was rejected.

After considerable discussion the original bill, making the appropriation $10,000, was passed.

The ordinance providing an appropriation for the observance of the Fourth of July was taken up, but pending the discussion Council adjourned.

*Common Branch.*—This branch met at the usual hour. Mr. Wagner being absent, Mr. R. J. C. Walker occupied the chair.

Communications were received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Blackburn petitioned for a culvert on Norris street, above Seventh. Referred.

Mr. Bardsley presented a petition asking that Long lane be repaired. Referred.

Mr. Martin presented a resolution fixing the hour for closing the public offices at one o'clock during the summer months.

Mr. Allison moved to amend by making the hour two o'clock. Not agreed to.

The original resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Hanna presented a resolution to inquire of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company if there is any discrimination in the tariff of charges on freight between Philadelphia and New York, in its transportation to and from the west, and if so, the cause therefor. Agreed to.

Mr. Huhn presented a resolution making certain transfers in the appropriation to the Police Committee. Agreed to.

A petition was presented for the subdivision of the Third and Sixth divisions of the Fifth ward. Referred to the Committee on Election Divisions.

Mr. Myers presented a petition requesting the Chief Commissioner to enter into a contract for the paving of Park avenue with the Miller wooden pavement. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Willits called up the ordinance creating an assistant to the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, at a salary of $166 per month.

Mr. Hetzell offered an amendment, that the office of the assistant continue during the erection of the bridges at South street and the Schuylkill. Not agreed to.

The ordinance then passed.

Mr. Hall called up the ordinance creating a loan of $2,000,000, for the further extension of Fairmount Park and the improvement thereof.

Mr. Willits moved to amend by adding, "Provided that $400,000 be retained for the rebuilding of the bridge over the Schuylkill at Girard avenue."

The Chair ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Willits then moved to reduce the amount to $1,600,000.

After a lengthy debate Mr. Willits withdrew his amendment and the ordinance was agreed to.

Mr. Hana moved to resume the second reading of the resolution granting permission to the National Telegraph Company to erect telegraph poles. Agreed to.

Mr. S. Miller, of Committee on Highways, presented a resolution to pave Sycamore and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, one to grade Sycamore street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution for the opening of Master and Sixteenth streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Committee on Finance, presented a resolution requesting the heads of departments to furnish estimates of the amount of appropriations necessary to carry on their respective departments. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $5000 to pay road damages for the opening of Cadwalader street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to release certain property from the lien of a judgment on the bond of the City Treasurer. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance to make an appropriation of $1,300,000 to pay the interest on the funded debt falling due on the 1st of July, 1870. Agreed to.

Also, one to pay the funded debt falling due on July 1, 1870. Agreed to.

Mr. Logan offered a resolution that the Independence bell be placed in front of the Independence Hall on the 4th of July, and that it be tolled at noon under the direction of the Mayor. Referred to Committee on Celebration.

Select Council bills were then taken up as follows:

One appropriating $30,000 for the erection of a new schoolhouse on Cherry street, east of Eleventh street. Agreed to.

One for the erection of a schoolhouse in the First ward. Referred to the Finance Committee.

One to lay water pipes on Twenty-fourth and other streets. Agreed to.

One authorizing the purchase of a lot of ground in the Second ward for school purposes. Agreed to.

One relative to erecting a new school building in the Twenty-second ward. Agreed to.

One to make an appropriation for supplying pumps, engines, &c., to the Roxborough water works. Mr. Hanna amended by adding, to be taken out of a loan when created. Agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

One for the construction of sewers. Agreed to.

One to discharge the Committee on Defence and Protection from the considerations of the subject of the armory on Broad street. Referred back.

Adjourned.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4·29 | MOON RISES..... 1·49
SUN SETS..... 7·35 | HIGH WATER..... 10.14

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Parsguay | London | New York | June 4 |
| C. of London | Liverpool | New York | June 9 |
| Wisconsin | Liverpool | New York | June 9 |
| Columbia | Glasgow | New York | June 11 |
| Hammonia | Havre | New York | June 11 |
| City of Cork | Liverpool | New York | June 13 |
| Samaria | Liverpool | New York v B | June 14 |
| Helvetia | Liverpool | New York | June 15 |
| Idaho | Liverpool | New York | June 15 |
| Britannia | Glasgow | New York | June 15 |
| City of Paris | Liverpool | New York | June 16 |
| Bremen | Bremen | New York | June 16 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | New York | Bremen | June 23 |
| St. Laurent | New York | Havre | June 25 |
| Virginia | New York | Liverpool | June 25 |
| Australia | New York | Glasgow | June 25 |
| Rhein | New York | Bremen | June 25 |
| Minnesota | New York | Liverpool | June 29 |
| Sidonia | New York | Glasgow | June 29 |
| Hansa | New York | Bremen | June 30 |
| Pennsylvania | New York | Liverpool | July 2 |
| Donau | New York | Bremen | July 2 |
| Etna | New York | Liverpool via H. | June 28 |
| Hammonia | New York | Hamburg | June 28 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fah-Kee | New York | Bermuda | June 24 |
| St. Louis | New York | New Orleans | June 25 |
| Wyoming | Philadelphia | Savannah | June 25 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Mount Vernon, Kerst, Bridgeport, David Cooper.
Br. bark Venus, Purdy, Antwerp, C. C. Van Horn.
Port. brig Boa Fe, Campos, Lisbon, Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.
Brig Zavalla Williams, Williams, Mobile, Warren & Gregg.
Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, Fall River, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr William Walton, Hunter, Salem, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston, do.
Schr Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, Providence, David Cooper.
Schr Argo, Taylor, Richmond, Va., via Havre-de-Grace, Md., do.
Schr Rappahannock, Edward, Washington, D. C., via Havre-de-Grace, Md., do.
Schr S. & E. Harrington, Moore, Georgetown, D. C., via Havre-de-Grace, Md., do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Progress, Simons, 47 days from Antwerp, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Helen J. Holway, Thompson, from Portland, with mdse. to order.
Schr George Deering, Willard, from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Nicholson.
Schr Marion Draper, Meany, 10 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Pennsylvania Ice Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Western Star, Crowell, 8 days from Bucksport, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to David Cooper.
Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, 5 days from Hyannis, in ballast to David Cooper.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr James Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian River, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

*Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 23.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Young, James, grain, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 23.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Mary A., C. A. Bornfield, W. H. Talmage, P. C. King, M. Bartlett, R. J. Chard, and L. D. Collins, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, June 23.—The Satterlee, with wheat, for New York, left last night.

Charles, with coal, left for Balt. yesterday. L. S. C.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 24.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

A. E. Postlethwait, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
R. M. Forsman, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Walter Frick, with lath to McIlvain & Bush.
Liberty and Grape Shot, with wheat and oats to Hoffman & Kennedy.
Media, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.

*(By Telegraph.)*

LEWES, Del., June 23.—Went to sea last night, brig F. J. Henderson.

Passed in this P. M., two barks, a brig, and three schooners.

Wind west. Thermometer, 90.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Gold Hunter, Freeman, cleared at Liverpool 8th inst. for Philadelphia.

Br. ship Athenais, Baker, hence for Antwerp, passed Deal 10th inst.

Ship W. H. Moody, Hilton, hence, at Middlesborough 9th inst, for Antwerp.

Steamer Aries, Wiley, cleared at Boston 22d inst. for Philadelphia.

Br. steamer Malta, McDowell, cleared at New York yesterday for Liverpool.

Steamer City of Manchester, Phillips, from New York 7th, at Queenstown 22d inst. for Liverpool.

Steamer Acadia, Lees, at Palermo 3d inst. from Naples via Messina, and cleared 4th for New York.

Steamer Western Metropolis, Quick, from New York via Havre, at Bremerhaven 6th inst., and sailed for Copenhagen, etc.

N. G. steamer Teutonia, Winzen, cleared at New York 22d inst. for Havre and Hamburg.

Steamer City of Mexico, Timmerman, cleared at New York 22d inst. for Vera Cruz via Havana.

Steamer Wilmington, Cole, cleared at New York 22d inst. for Wilmington.

Steamer Panita, Freeman, hence, at New York 22d inst.

Steamer Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 21st inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 22d instant.

Br. steamer Tarifa, Murphy, cleared at Boston 22d inst. for Liverpool via New York.

Bark Emil, Christoffer, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 30th ult., lat. 48, long. 21.

Bark Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, for Philadelphia, was at Leghorn 8th inst.

Bark Vision, Thomas, hence, at Copenhagen 8th instant.

Bark Sea Breeze, Moffat, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 9th inst.

Bark Alice, Erickson, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 10th inst.

Bark Josepha, Fredericks, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 11th inst.

Br. bark Chancellor, Coffin, for Philadelphia, at Leghorn 8th inst.

Barkentine Faithlie, Stevens, hence for London, at Deal 16th inst., and proceeded.

Br. brig Cecelia, Bistrup, hence for Cork, was passed 16th inst., lat. 41 16, long. 60 46.

Br. brig Branch, Card, hence, in the Sound, Elsinore, 7th inst, for Abo.

Brig Ernestine, Knight, hence, at Matanzas 16th instant.

Brig James Baker, Phelan, hence, at Cardenas 14th inst.

Brig Canina, Coombs, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 20th inst., and sailed again next morning.

Brig George S. Berry, Bradley, hence, below Boston 22d inst.

Schr Henry, Dobbin, hence, at Kennebunkport 16th inst.

Schr M. W. Grining, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 21st inst.

Schrs Frances Burrett, Elliott, and Joseph Nickerson, Fish, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 22d inst.

Schr Rebecca W. Huddle, Maloy, hence, at Fall River 20th inst.

Schrs Minnesota, Phinney, and Henry A. Taber, Bowman, sailed from New Bedford 21st inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs Maggie P. Smith, Weaver, and Ida L. Bearse, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, hence, at Cienfuegos 13th inst.

Schr Jane C. Patterson, Scull, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st inst.

Schr A. M. Edwards, Henson, hence, at Richmond 22d inst.

Schr Sea Queen, hence, at Ipswich 15th inst.

Schrs White Swan, Collins, and Ada S. Allen, Owen, hence, at Calais 15th inst.

WEST INDIES—NEW GRENADA.—*Fixed Light at Santa Maria.*—Information has been received through the French Government that a light is now exhibited from a Lighthouse on Morro Island, Santa Maria. The light is a fixed white light, elevated 328 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 24 miles.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., June 7, 1870.


HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,

5 23 6m No 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.

OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.

A large selection.

PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, revised *very low* prices.

RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.

ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.

JAMES S EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

13 PHILADELPHIA


## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ANN HORTON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of "The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities," administrators de bonis non cum testamento annexo, on the estate of ANN HORTON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on July 5, A. D. 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 128 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

6 24 fmw5t JOHN ROBERTS, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of EZEKIEL LINCOLN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of ALEXANDER F. CHESEBROUGH, administrator of EZEKIEL LINCOLN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 5th, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 24 fmw5t

ESTATE OF JOSEPH MOTTET, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the above-mentioned estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those who have claims against the same present them without delay to

J. FREDERICK LIST, Conveyancer, No. 629 WALNUT Street.

Philadelphia, May 13, 1870. 5 27 f6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of sale to me directed by the United States District Court in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, on THURSDAY, July 7, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises of CARROLL BURNS, corner of TENTH street and the Germantown Railroad,

The Apparatus of a Rectifying Establishment.

E. M. GREGORY,
6 24 th3t U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pa.


STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to Sharps & Thomson,
IRON FOUNDER.

STOVES,
TINNED, ENAMELLED, and
HEAVY HOLLOW WARE.

OFFICE, No. 209 N. SECOND Street.
FOUNDRY, South SECOND and MIFFLIN Streets, Philadelphia. 1 27 w1m5t

J. T. EASTON, J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

*SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice

THOMAS SIMONS,
(Successor to Henry Simons),
U. S. NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
OFFICE, No. 523 NEW MARKET STREET,

Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, Timber, Wheels, etc. All work warranted.

Orders promptly attended to. 6 21 1m

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $400,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties | $216,000·00 |
| 100,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money) | 107,750·00 |
| 50,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 50,000·00 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 213,950·00 |
| 200,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 200,925·00 |
| 100,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 92,000·00 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 450·00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds | 23,625·00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,000·00 |
| 20,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 15,000·00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 4,270·00 |
| 12,500 | Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock | 14,000·00 |
| 5,000 | North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock | 3,900·00 |
| 10,000 | Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 50 shares stock | 7,500·00 |
| $46,900 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | 46,900·00 |
| $1,231,400 Par. | Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27. | |
| | Real Estate | 36,000·00 |
| | Bills Receivable for Insurances made | $23,700·75 |
| | Balances due at Agencies— | |
| | Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | 65,097·95 |
| | Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value | 2,740·20 |
| | Cash in Bank | $168,318·38 |
| | Cash in Drawer | 972·26 |
| | | 169,291·14 |
| | | $1,852,100·04 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| John C. Davis, | William G. Boulton, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | Edward Darlington, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | H. Jones Brooke, |
| James Traquair, | Edward Lafourcade. |
| Henry Sloan, | Jacob Riegel, |
| Henry C. Dallett, Jr., | Jacob P. Jones, |
| James C. Hand, | James B. McFarland, |
| William C. Ludwig, | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | Spencer McIlvain, |
| Hugh Craig, | H. Frank Robinson, |
| John D. Taylor, | J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, |
| George W. Bernadou | A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, |
| William C. Houston, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE

Building Association AND OF Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,

N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. M. Seyfert, | Wm. B. Reaney, |
| Laurence Myers, | Edward Samuel, |
| J. M. Myers, | H. P. Muirheid, |
| Wm. S. McManus, | Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m |

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..... 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has NO DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alfred G. Baker, | Alfred Fitler, |
| Samuel Grant, | Thomas Sparks, |
| George W. Richards, | William S. Grant, |
| Isaac Lea, | Thomas S. Ellis, |
| George Fales, | Gustavus S. Benson. |

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Richardson, | Robert Pearce, |
| William H. Rhawn, | John Kessler, Jr., |
| William M. Seyfert, | Edward B. Orne, |
| John F. Smith, | Charles Stokes, |
| Nathan Hilles, | John W. Everman, |
| George A. West, | Mordecai Buzby. |

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)..... $300,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870..... $524,365·11

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. Ratchford Starr, | J. Livingston Erringer |
| Nalbro Frazier, | James L. Claghorn, |
| John M. Atwood, | Wm. G. Boulton, |
| Benj. T. Tredick, | Charles Wheeler, |
| George H. Stuart, | Thomas H. Montgomery, |
| John B. Bown, | James M. Aertsen. |

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Asst. Sec'y. 8 9 1

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $500,000 |
| ASSETS | $2,783,581 |
| Losses paid since organization | $23,000,000 |
| Receipts of Premiums, 1869 | $1,991,837·45 |
| Interest from Investments, '69 | 114,696·74 |
| | $2,106,534·19 |
| Losses paid, 1869 | $1,035,356·84 |

Statement of the Assets.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgages on City Property | $766,450 |
| United States Government and other Loan Bonds | 1,122,846 |
| Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks | 55,708 |
| Cash in Bank and Office | 247,620 |
| Loans on Collateral Security | 32,558 |
| Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums | 221,944 |
| Accrued Interest | 20,357 |
| Premiums in course of transmission | 85,198 |
| Uncettled Marine Premiums | 100,900 |
| Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia | 30,000 |
| | $2,783,581 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur G. Coffin, | Francis R. Cope, |
| Samuel W. Jones, | Edward H. Trotter, |
| John A. Brown, | Edward S. Clarke, |
| Charles Taylor, | T. Charlton Henry, |
| Ambrose White, | Alfred D. Jessup, |
| William Welsh, | Louis C. Madeira, |
| S. Morris Wain, | Charles W. Cushman, |
| John Mason, | Clement A. Griscom, |
| George L. Harrison, | William Brockie. |

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

REV. E. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwf1y No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| WM. H. HAMILTON, | CHARLES P. BOWER, |
| JOHN CARROW, | JESSE LIGHTFOOT, |
| GEORGE L. YOUNG, | ROBT. SHOEMAKER, |
| JOS. R. LYNDALL, | PETER ARMBRUSTER, |
| LEVI P. COATS, | M. H. DICKINSON, |
| SAMUEL SPARHAWK, | PETER WILLIAMSON, |
| JOSEPH E. SCHELL. | |

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
3 6

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Smith, Jr., | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| John Devereux, | Daniel Haddock, Jr. |
| Franklin A. Comly. | |

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S

Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead

Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.

H. F. HOVER,
5 24 1ufem No. 230 South SECOND Street, Philada

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT.

6 11 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE

Selling at Cost,

No. 1019 MARKET Street.

4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street above Coates.

SOAP.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP

One pound of Crampton's Imperial Laundry Soap will make twelve quarts of handsome SOFT

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1870.


## *CONFIRMATION OF AKERMAN.*

THE Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Amos Tappan Akerman as Attorney-General of the United States, and thus placed a colonel of the Rebel army in one of the most responsible positions in the Cabinet. The propriety of this action is exceedingly questionable. We cordially favor a forgetfulness of the bitter passions and prejudices of the war, and have no objection to the appointment of men with Rebel records to lucrative and responsible offices in their respective States. We appreciate the peculiar position of men who, like Akerman, labored zealously after the termination of their service in the Rebel army to reconstruct their Commonwealths on republican principles, and find no fault with the administration for rewarding them with a liberal share of local patronage. But limits of some kind should be affixed even to universal amnesty. We should not think it quite the correct thing to elect and inaugurate Jefferson Davis as the next President of the United States, and yet, in principle, there is no material difference between such a proceeding and the nomination and confirmation to a high Cabinet position of a man who, according to his own formal confession, voluntarily entered the Confederate service, and acted for eighteen months as one of its military officers. For this course of the new Attorney-General various excuses have been made. We are told that he was against disunion before the secession ordinances were passed, for the Union as soon as its re-establishment was placed beyond all doubt or peradventure, and in the Rebel army only while there was a plausible prospect of the success of the Rebel cause. No skilful time-server could have regulated his movements with greater precision. Mr. Akerman's skill in calculating the chances and in making his principles conform to the varying fortunes of the struggle can only be excelled by the French politician who swore to maintain forever a dozen constitutions in as many months. When we are told that his reason for voluntarily entering the Rebel army was his desire to secure self-protection and an opportunity to remain in the State of Georgia, from which he might otherwise have been expelled, our admiration of his tactics and character is immeasurably heightened. In a time when every day was replete with magnificent new illustrations of American heroism, this wise lawyer sought personal safety in the command of troops who were presumably organized to fire upon his own Northern kindred. His love for his adopted State of Georgia, where, according to the statement of one of his friends, "*he had accumulated a competent estate*," was so great that he felt compelled to remain near the scene of his property, even at the hazard of complicity in the slaughter of the friends of his youth, and with the certainty of casting his whole moral, political, mental, and military influence against the Union cause!

Although mankind reveres the martyrs of all great faiths, it has no right to demand the martyrdom of any one; and it is quite clear that if it demands steadfast adherence to the right never so loudly, Mr. Akerman will not respond one instant longer than prudence, founded on an impartial study of immediate emergencies, shall dictate. There is none of the martyr-stuff in his composition. If his future is to be judged by his past, he will always be found ready to attach his fortunes to the winning side, and to cringe as graciously to Grant to-day as he would have cringed to Jeff. Davis seven years ago. In the economy of nature such men may have their uses, but if the nation places many citizens of the Akerman stamp in its highest official positions, no one should be surprised if the Cabinet again becomes a hot-bed of treason.

## *DEMOCRACY IN VERMONT.*

THE Vermont Democracy recently held their annual State Convention, and it is pleasing to learn that, despite a series of local defeats extending through more than half a century, they "still have faith in the wisdom and integrity of the people," and still cherish a hope that "ultimately they will rise in their majesty and strength, and hurl from power our corrupt rulers." Weak in numbers, they cling to their ancient altars as devotedly as the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, and offer up their annual sacrifices with as much regularity as if their fond anticipations had never been blasted. Like their fellow-partisans in other States, they profess to be endowed with a profound regard for the Constitution, their chief ground of opposition to Republicanism being its alleged violation of the provisions of that instrument; and, like the Democracy of other sections, they lay special stress upon those parts of the Constitution which were formed eighty years ago, while they ignore or forget the amendments of modern origin. The "Constitution as it is" has ceased to be a favorite Democratic rallying-cry. That party reserves its sympathies for the Constitution as secession leaders formerly expounded it, and withholds its reverence alike from the modifications made necessary by the changed condition of national affairs, and from the true interpretation of the original instrument. Democratic orators and writers have spoken and written an incalculable amount of bosh about the Constitution. Professing intense reverence for the teachings of Jefferson, they ignore his positive declarations in favor of radical changes of fundamental laws whenever such changes are necessitated by the course of events, and they are blind to the truth that the best framework of government which the wit of man could devise for the present day might easily become insupportably tyrannical to those who occupy the stage of action a hundred years hence. In point of fact, the thing which the Democracy prefers to worship is merely a bulwark of treason and slavery, created by their distortions and false interpretations of the Constitution, and the Republican party, by its amendments, has only restored, affirmed, enlarged, and adapted to the existing exigencies its true meaning.

IT IS to be hoped that Select Council at its next meeting will concur in the ordinance passed yesterday by the Common branch, creating a loan of $2,000,000 for the further extension of Fairmount Park. The work of putting the Park grounds into proper shape has scarcely commenced, and it will be several years before they can be made what they ought to be. We expect a grand international exposition to be held here in 1876, and as the buildings will undoubtedly be placed in the Park, it is of the utmost importance that the improvements should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, if our magnificent pleasure ground is to present such an appearance as it should. The natural advantages of Fairmount Park are greater than those of any other place of the kind, probably, in the whole world, but before nature can be shown to the best advantage art must lend its aid; and considering the vast extent of the work to be performed, it is of the highest importance that it should be seriously commenced at as early a day as possible and pushed forward as rapidly as is consistent with thoroughness. Councils will shortly adjourn for the summer, and if the Loan bill is not acted upon by the Select branch next week there is danger that in the rush of business it may fail to receive the attention is deserves and be laid over until September.

THE SENATE, a few days ago, refused to abolish the franking privilege, and when the result of the vote on the question was announced it was received with shouts of laughter by honorable Senators who evidently considered the proposition to reduce the expenditures of the Post Office Department by $5,000,000 or more per annum as a glorious joke. It remains now to be seen whether they will esteem the agitation for the abolition of the income tax as a jest also, and thus wind up the session by two acts in direct defiance of the will of the people. There is hope, however, that the Senators will be amenable to reason on this last subject. They must know that the feeling against the continuance of the tax is exceedingly bitter, and that any public man who may venture to advocate it will certainly be made to feel the weight of public indignation whenever he may come up for any office of trust or honor. Unlike the franking privilege, this is not a question of personal interest with the Senators, and as they have nothing to lose individually by abolishing the tax, it is possible that they may agree to comply with the wishes of those who now protest against the income tax as a nuisance of the most gigantic dimensions. The subject was debated yesterday without any conclusion being arrived at, but as nearly all the Senators who spoke declared themselves as opposed to the tax, there seems to be a fair probability that enough votes will be secured to put an end to it at once and forever.

AN ORDINANCE for the regulation of the Water Department was discussed in Select Council yesterday, and after considerable debate was laid over until September. This measure is designed to enforce a greater economy in the use of water than has been the custom heretofore, and if there is any serious danger that our water supply will prove insufficient, some regulations to prevent its waste should undoubtedly be established. With the Delaware on one side of us, however, and the Schuylkill on the other, it is scarcely possible that this city can ever lack an abundance of the fluid, provided proper means are taken to supply enough reservoirs and to keep them filled; and it would be vastly better to increase the facilities of the water works than to place any restrictions upon the citizens. The health of Philadelphia largely depends upon an abundant water supply, and although it may seem that much water is wasted, it needs no argument to show that it is better to use too much than too little. The drought last summer was owing to the insufficiency of the machinery in use at Fairmount, and it ought not to be considered as a legitimate reason for placing any restrictions on the use of the water, except in some similar case of emergency.

THE Cuban resolutions submitted to the Senate yesterday by Mr. Sumner are decidedly the most complete and correct expression of the sentiments of the American people on the various questions involved that has yet been attempted. They do not display rabid partisanship for either of the contending parties, nor ignore the virtues and the crimes of either side. They take strong grounds against the barbarities committed alike by the agents of the Spanish Government and the insurgents, protest vigorously against the continuance of slavery and the colonial system as applied to America, and yet they appeal to the enlightened judgment of the Spanish people for a redress of the prevailing grievances instead of approving illegal interference. In the end the official expression of such sentiments may do the Cubans more real good than the despatch of a dozen ill-starred filibustering expeditions from our shores.

A PROPOSITION was introduced in Common Council yesterday to have the old State House bell tolled on the Fourth of July next in front of Independence Hall. We fail to see any particular reason for such a performance as this under any circumstances, and it will be particularly objectionable from the fact that the bell is so badly cracked that it cannot emit any musical sounds, and that it will in all probability be injured to a greater extent than at present by being dragged from its present position and hammered at. The bell is useless for all practical purposes, and it had much better be permitted to rest in peace on its pedestal in the hall where the Declaration of Independence was signed.

A NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—During the months of September and October next, the American Institute of New York city will hold their thirty-ninth annual Fair at the Empire Rink. The exhibitions of the American Institute in former years have been brilliant affairs, and it is expected that this one will surpass all that have preceded it. Those who propose to send contributions can obtain circulars giving classification of articles, rules for the exhibition and all other necessary particulars, by addressing the Corresponding Secretary, American Institute, New York City.

FROM time to time a rumor goes through the press of certain lost portions of Livy having been discovered somewhere or other. If we remember rightly a recent novel of Gustav Freytag turns upon this incident. Now, however, it seems that a real MS., containing not a lost portion, but nearly the whole of the Fourth Decade, was discovered recently in the Petro-Pauline Library at Liegnitz, in Silesia, by the Librarian and a Professor of the Gymnasium. It may well be that this is one of the many MSS. of Livy which were still extant in the fifteenth century, and which were unaccountably lost after the publication of the "Editio Princeps," in Rome, in 1469. We may remind our readers that out of the 142 books (divided into decades), only thirty, with the largest portions of five more, now survive, embracing the period from 201 to 167, and that among the fragments imbedded in other works, Livy's "Character of Cicero" is conspicuous. There is no reason to doubt the genuineness of this discovery.

### Incidentals.

—It is said Judge Bingham, of Ohio, will wander away willingly from the halls of Congress, if he can get the mission to Italy.

—It is said that a cousin of Phil. Kearney, a graduate of Dublin University, died in a Connecticut poor-house last week.

—Denmark is reported to have a "Maiden Assurance Company." American girls do not need any assurance.

—Boston, too, is making an effort to awaken new interest in the cause of temperance among the children and youth.

—Dorchester, according to a Boston paper, (they always use words correctly in Boston,) has "palatial" engine-houses.

—A Down East clergyman once said that he wrote a sermon in a day, and made nothing of it. His people held the same opinion.

—A good old apothecary in Brunswick, Me., left one day on his door a scrap of paper which read:—"Gone to Portland. Those who cannot read this notice will please call at the bookbindery opposite."

—A sick man in Boston, who noticed his little daughter looking eagerly at some fruit at his bedside, said to her, "You would not take them away from your sick papa, would you?" She replied hesitatingly, "No, I wouldn't," and then colored up and ingenuously added, "But, papa, I tell a story when I say so." He gave her the fruit.

—A young man in Lawrence, Mass., borrowed two dollars of a lady friend recently, and subsequently took her to the circus. On pay day he refunded the amount very promptly, after deducting fifty cents her circus ticket cost him. The lady has come to the conclusion that she will not marry that prudent young man. She had "hopes" before.

—The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* apparently realizes that the colored men may not be so easily led by their old masters as some have hoped, and it says that it would be well to bear in mind that "because a colored man here and there strikes for reform and harmonious relationship to the Southern whites, it does not follow that this will prevail as a general spirit."

—They say that a New Hampshire man the other day sued a certain other man for damages for an outrageous assault upon his wife, and that after awhile his wounded honor was altogether healed by the receipt of $85; that then the aforetime respondent complained of the late complainant for malicious prosecution and blackmailing, and that thereupon complainant number one disbursed $25, all he had left of the $85 after paying lawyers, etc.

—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, in announcing that Governor Holden has issued orders for the raising of a regiment of white troops for active service, says that the Governor feels that the State is nearing a condition of things which will result in civil war, unless prompt and stern measures are taken to prevent it; that the signs of the times are more ominous of civil strife than they were in June, 1860.

—It is not strange if the Ohio Democrats do feel discouraged when they read this in one of their ablest newspapers:—"The Congressional pot is boiling lively here. There are about a dozen tails to the Republican kite, but they have all swung down into two, just now, who are laboring to crawl into office under the protecting wing of the bird Upson." Evidently things are mixed.

—The *Canadian Illustrated News* had, last week, what some other Canadian papers call a very excellent comic cartoon. It represents John Bull very comfortably enthroned on a lofty but very limited pedestal, and kicking away with his foot the latter, representing the colonies, by which he reached his high position. The British lion crouches beside him, with drooping tail and expostulatory glance.


### POLITICAL.

☞ THE CITIZENS OF THE FOURTH Congressional District, without distinction of party, favorable to the election of General WILLIAM B. THOMAS, at the ensuing election, to represent the Fourth Congressional District in Congress, are requested to meet at Green Hill Hall, SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, 24th instant, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN T. BAILY,
HENRY R. HUNSEKER,
COL. A. K. GRIFFITHS,
GEORGE G. PURIE,
WILLIAM BRICE,
SAMUEL GINGRICH,
CHARLES F. ABBOTT,
LAMBERT THOMAS,
W. J. HANNA,
EDWARD D. STOKES,
EDWARD F. JONES,
S. N. WINSLOW,
S. E. MALONE,
Committee.

6 15 2t

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.—To the Union Republican Executive Committee Elect of the Twenty-eighth ward.

In accordance with the rules governing the Union Republican party, you will assemble at the LAMB TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, June 29, at 8 o'clock, and organize in compliance with the rules, and elect a representative to the City Executive Committee.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.
6 24 3t

### FIREWORKS.

## FIREWORKS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HADFIELD'S PREMIUM WORKS AT FACTORY PRICES.

EXHIBITION AND SMALL WORKS!!!

GEORGE W. BOYER,

No. 138 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

6 16 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*

☞ NOTICE

TO

TRAVELLERS.

EVERYTHING BELONGING TO GENTLEMEN'S ATTIRE, NECESSARY TO COMFORT IN SUMMER TRAVELLING, CAN NOW BE FOUND IN FULL VARIETY AT MR. WANAMAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT, ON CHESNUT STREET, TOGETHER WITH SUMMER SUITS, DUSTERS, LINEN OVERALLS, ETC., THERE IS A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VALISES, DRESSING-CASES, TOILET ARTICLES IN TRAVELLING SHAPE, AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY, WITH MANY NOVELTIES OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH MAKE.

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT ST.
JUNE, 1870.

☞ CARD.

The undersigned being a duly Commissioned Auctioneer for the City of Philadelphia, respectfully announces the same to all whom it may concern. The object of this announcement is to show that

MONEY CAN BE SAVED

by engaging the services of a live Auctioneer who is fully awake to the signs of the times and the wants of the people, and who knows the value of property and merchandise generally.

Parties having property to sell, either real or personal, of any description, can depend upon careful and judicious attention being given to its management, as the sales are conducted in person.

To persons declining housekeeping an opportunity never before presented is now offered, and which should command the services of JOSEPH PENNEY, because his large experience in manufacturing Furniture enables him to show at once the real value, thereby giving confidence to those purchasing.

JOSEPH PENNEY, Auctioneer.
6 22 tf No. 1207 CHESNUT Street.

☞ THE IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET.

A GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA
Favoring the
IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET,
Will be held under the auspices of
THE BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE,
AND BY AUTHORITY OF THE MEETING
OF CITIZENS HELD JUNE 17th, 1870,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON THURSDAY EVENING,
June 30, at 8 o'clock.

All who appreciate the advantages that the thoroughfare of Broad street enjoys to make it, with proper improvement,
THE FINEST AND MOST IMPOSING AVENUE IN THE WORLD;
and all who take an honest pride in
BEAUTIFYING AND ADORNING OUR CITY,
ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE MEETING.

By order of the
BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE.
T. T. WOODRUFF, President.
Dr. F. C. MELVILLE, Vice-President.
GEORGE S. GRAHAM, Secretary.
JAMES W. HAVENS, Treasurer.
6 21 9t

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

(4 15tf4p

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMbers of the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street, on SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to consider and take final action upon the question of accepting and approving an act of Assembly passed April 29, A. D. 1870, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia,' approved twenty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,'" confirming the By-laws adopted by the said corporation, now known by the name of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia.

NATHAN BROOKE, President.
WASHINGTON J. JACKSON, Secretary.
June 14, 1870. 6 21 18t

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Annual Commencement, for conferring Degrees, will be held on THURSDAY, June 30, in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Reverend Clergy, Judges of the United States and State Courts, the Mayor of the City, Select and Common Councils, the Board of Directors and President of the Girard College, the Principal of the Central High School, the candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts, and other graduates of the University are invited to join the Faculty, in the Foyer of the Academy of Music, at a quarter before 10.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 24 3t Secretary.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 531 tf 4p

### EXCURSIONS.

## FOURTH OF JULY

AT THE

## SEA SHORE,

VIA

## CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Trains leave VINE STREET FERRY on SATURDAY at 8:00 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, and 4:15 P. M.
On SUNDAY at 8:00 A. M.
MONDAY, 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 and 4:15 P. M.
The 2:00 and 3:30 P. M. trains RUN THROUGH IN 1¼ HOURS.

Excursion tickets, good from Saturday morning, July 2, until Tuesday morning, July 5, inclusive, $3:00.

6 24 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

BOARDMAN'S THIRD ANNUAL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
SATURDAY, June 25, 1870.

Last boat leaves Vine Street Wharf at 3:30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Atlantic, Monday, 27th, at 7 o'clock A. M. Round trip $2:00.
Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazar, No. 614 Chesnut street, and at Vine Street Wharf. 6 11 19t

### HOTELS.

## COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

### CLOTHING.

## It is Delightfully Refreshing

TO ESCAPE FROM THE SOMBRE UGLINESS OF BLACK CLOTHES.

IT IS GRACEFULLY DECOROUS
To deck your manly frame
In a well-fitting summer suit
Of dainty fabric,
Of tasteful color,
Of exquisite cut,
Of the workmanship of
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

IT IS TRULY APPROPRIATE
To purchase for yourself,
For your boys,
For your friends,
Elegant suits of linen duck,
Light-weight coats of bright stripes,
Waistcoats, white as snow,
Pants of diagonal stripes,
Which are made and sold by
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

IT IS GRATIFYING AND INVIGORATING
To save your money,
To get the best clothes
At the lowest prices,
Of the strongest materials,
The most elegant cut, at the

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

## ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

## WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

NOW IN STORE.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 13mrp

CLOSING OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
Children's Clothing of
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

At greatly reduced prices to make room for fall stock.
Linen Dresses for children, from 2 to 9 years from $1:50 to $4:00.
Pique Dresses do., from $3:00 to $3:50.
Children's Parasols at half price.
Boys' Straw Hats at half price.
Great reduction in Children's Sun Bonnets; Cloth Sacks suitable for the sea-shore at greatly reduced prices; Sea-side Hats and Infants' Lace Caps, prices low.
Also, a handsome assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Collars and Cuffs, at
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.'S,
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
N. B.—We are daily receiving new styles of Ladies' Percale and Linen Waists. 6 18 6t*

### GROCERIES, ETC.

## To Families Going to the Country

We offer the best inducements to purchase their supply of

FINE GROCERIES

From our large and varied stock, including

WINES,

(PARTICULARLY CLARETS), English and Scotch Ales, and everything that can be wanted for the table.

Goods delivered free of charge to any of the depots or express offices.

## E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,)

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,

6 16 12t4p PHILADELPHIA.

### PLATED WARE.

## J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Call attention to their very complete and regularly maintained stock of

ELEGANT PLATED WARES

FROM THE

Gorham Manufacturing Company,

Whose productions are universally admitted to have introduced a higher style of ART than has hitherto been found in such manufactures.

They have a very full line of

COFFEE AND TEA SERVICES,
DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES
TURRENS, GAME DISHES, VEGETABLE DISHES
PITCHERS, WAITERS, GOBLETS, CUPS,
CAKE BASKETS, ETC. ETC.

NEW, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PIECES DESIGNED FOR FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Complete Table Outfits

In plain practical designs and matching throughout

At Fixed Prices, commending them to closest buyers.

6 1 wfmtfrp

## PLATED GOODS.

REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS

From No. 804 Chesnut street to

No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor,

Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meriden Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. [6 4 1m

### SHIPPING.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.

JULY, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 18 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

### GROCERIES, ETC.

## NEW SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.

A LARGE AND FRESH INVOICE OF

LIGHT WINES FOR SUMMER USE.

SHERRY, CLARET,
HOCKS, SAUTERNE, ETC.,

FOR SALE AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries.

No. 115 S. THIRD Street,

6 21 w1st Below Chesnut.

JUST RECEIVED,

NEW SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries.

11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ALPINE SAUCE—PREPARED BY AN OLD caterer, pure, wholesome, appetizing; pronounced by good judges the best table sauce in the market. SELSER & BRO., No. 30 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia. 5 23 1m

### DRY GOODS.

4-4 BRILLIANTS, 12½ CENTS.

MARSEILLES,
PIQUES,
CORDS,
SATIN PLAID NAINSOOKS,
AND ALL KINDS OF WHITE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

OLD AND CHEAP LOCATION,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street.

6 24 3t Above Willow.

BLACK HERNANIES

OF ALL GRADES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

OLD CHEAP LOCATION,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

6 24 3t Above Willow.

4-4 SHIRTING LINENS,

25, 31, and 37½ Cents.

As Cheap as Ever.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

OLD CHEAP LOCATION,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street.

4 24 3t Above Willow.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1:00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 6 21 mwf

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

OFFERS HIS STOCK OF

SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices.

ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street.

Invites attention to his

ELEGANT STOCK OF

Black and Fancy Silks,

UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY

AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 23 AND 31 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 2m

### ART EXHIBITION.

## ON FREE EXHIBITION.

AT CHARLES F. HASELTINES ART GALLERY

No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, Braun's famous Autotypes (of Paris), comprising Paintings, Drawings, Frescoes, Statuary of the galleries of Paris, Vienna, Florence, Rome, Milan, Basle, Saxe-Weimar, etc., etc., amounting to 6000 diverse subjects. Also, 800 diverse views of European scenery and antiquities.

Particular attention is called to "Moses," by Michel Angelo, as never before exhibited; the new series of Paintings by Carlo Dolci, Carloni, Salvi, Guido Reni, etc.; the whole collection of Rousseau's Landscapes; and the Rembrandt Collection of the Gallery of Cassel. 11 1mp

## NEW-YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, June 24, 1870.

**"The Man that Dares'n't."**

In contradistinction from the Woman Who Dared, the Man that Dares'n't is usually the unfed wretch who has taken board and lodging for himself and family in a house that is nominally first-rate but in reality fourth-rate, and is afraid to move away. He trembles at the prospect of facing that terrific woman unto whom he hands the weekly "spons," and who in return assumes to surround him with the comforts of a home and the delicacies of the season. He goes there on the first of May under the delusion that a near future of lamb, chickens, green peas, asparagus, sweet-breads, and Bermuda potatoes is to dawn upon him, to say nothing of fruits, ices, and confectionery. From this beatific vision he wakes to daily instalments of hash, salt fish, corned beef, pork and beans, turnips, and tea and coffee, either of which might be mistaken for the other and no harm done. Some such deluded being as this must Mr. William Morey have been, whose case came up yesterday before Judge Curtis. The Judge himself lives luxuriously in Fourteenth street, near Delmonico's, and has his meals sent him every day from that restaurant, so that he is qualified for sympathizing with gentlemen and ladies who fare worse than himself. Mr. Morey's grievances are especially interesting because they so graphically expose a certain detested phase of New York life—boarding-house existence. According to his evidence, he engaged rooms and board last November of a lady residing in West Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. His family consisted of himself, his wife, a nurse, two children, and a dog. For these he paid $74 per week, and received in return, according to his statements, a diet consisting largely of pork and beans as the *piece de resistance* (and he resisted it very stro ly indeed), and peanuts and dates as dessert. These were occasionally varied with such delicacies as hash and crackers. At distant interv ls the lady of the house went to th extent of providing poultry, which is said to have been suggestive of the farm-yard in another sense than that of having originally been taken thence. These things to eat did Mr. Morey seriously decline. He told his landlady that he wanted duck, so she went to Jefferson Market and provided one whose aromatic properties took away the appetite of every one at the table. She is further said to have indulged in cheap bouquetsas decorations, and to have embellished her table with posies that *didn't* smell and poultry that *did*. She never swept her stairs down, nor had the window-panes cleaned. She charged Mr. Morey six dollars for a broken pitcher, two dollars and a half for a broken chair, and fifty cents for a night-ke . She had boarders who were so wanting n refinement as to call perspiration "sweat" and the gravy of meat "blood," and to make i vidious remarks about Mr. Morey and family relative to their "putting on airs." So much for Mr. Morey's side of the story. His landlady, a matronly-looking brunette, on taking the stand, swore that if her house was dirty, it was made so by the eternal trapeseing through it of Mr. Morey's children and dog; that on Mr. Morey's expressing a desire for duck, she got out of bed and with her own legs (particular attention is requested to the fact that these appendages were the private property of the lady) went to market and bought one; that the "crackers" which Mr. M. turned up his nasty nose at were beautiful eggbiscuit, the best in town; that he was guiltless of pork and beans, with the exception of a solitary Saturday night, and innocent of hash except on Hash-Wednesday (the lady is English); that Mr. M. was so deficient in common discernment that he couldn't distinguish peanuts from filberts, and that her table was at once the envy and despair of every lady in the neighborhood who "received guests." "If I *am* reduced in circumstances, I'm a lady yet!" were the concluding words of this injured hostess, who took occasion to explain that she did not pretend to keep a boarding-house and to take boarders, but only to "receive guests" as companions for her in her more leisure moments. Nevertheless she claimed from Mr. M. three weeks board, $222, which she said he had defrauded her out of, and which he claims that a long course of hash, pork and beans, and dates and peanuts quite exempts him from paying.

**The Garden Concerts.**

A very great change has this year taken place in the character of the garden-concerts held on the outskirts of the city. The change is more perceptible at Central Park Garden than elsewhere. Two years ago the admission was twenty-five cents, and the audience was for the most part composed of loungers, fast men, loose women, store clerks and salesmen, and Bohemians of every description. Last summer an attempt at a better order of things was made. Mr. Levy, the cornet-player, was engaged, the price was raised to thirty-five cents (doubtless to pay Mr. Levy with), and respectable women, but by no means those belonging to the higher circles, began to visit the garden. This year the hall has been beautifully decorated and provided with means of illumination, the grounds have been improved, the orchestra of Mr. Thomas has been enlarged and strengthened, the enterprise has passed from the old management, and the price of admission has been raised to fifty cents. The audiences have wonderfully improved in character. The beer-drinking and the other drinking, the smoking and the spitting, have been almost altogether done away with, and plenty of well-dressed and irreproachable women give the entertainment dignity, beauty, and respectability. The one rival of Central Park Garden is Terrace Garden, situated at the intersection of Fifty-eighth street with Third avenue. The situation is far from being as favorable as that of Central Park Garden. From the latter you can walk immediately into the Park itself, and lose yourself amid its green tangles and ravelled skeins of wildwood. At Terrace Garden, however, all your sources of enjoyment must be found within the limits of the garden itself. There last night Mr. H. Grau inaugurated a season of opera bouffe in German, the opera being *Barbe Bleue*, and the principal singers Mr. Habelmann and Miss Pauline Canissa. The entertainment was more respectable than a Tammany one, but not so exclusive as an evening at the Academy. A great many Germans were there, and the Germans are an independent people in their amusements. Mugs and music are generally swallowed together with them, and lager beer and Meyerbeer are found to harmonize with each other during the process of ingurgitation. So last night with Offenbach. He was not one whit the less appreciated because he was heard amid an atmosphere of smoke and slop. ALI BABA.

—The average weight of the graduating class of Trinity College, twenty-one members, is 142¾ pounds. The average age is 22¼ years.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**The City Amusements.**

AT THE WALNUT this evening Miss Louisa Moore will have a benefit. *The Lancers* will be represented, and afterwards Miss Moore and Mr. Wyndham will appear in the farce of *Is She Jealous?* A matinee will be given to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH there will be another change of programme this evening, and the great variety combination will appear in a number of new and attractive performances. A matinee is announced for to-morrow afternoon.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the farewell benefit of Mlle. Zoe will be given this evening. In addition to other attractions, Mr. C. Harry Franck, the tragedian, will appear. A matinee to-morrow.

## CITY ITEMS.

COATS *of light woollen fabrics, made up skeleton, of Alpaca, Drap d'Ete, Linen, etc.*
VESTS *of Black and Fancy Cloths and Woollens, made up Skeleton, of Drap d'Ete, Linen, Marseilles, etc.*
PANTS *of light weight, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, of Drap d'Ete, Linen, Duck, Drill, etc.*
EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF SUMMER CLOTHING SOLD AT GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

SEA MOSS FARINE is creating a great sensation in the food market, and its uses, as set forth by the reports of scientific experts, are many and various. In the first place, when employed in the preparation of puddings, custards, blanc mange, creams, gruels, and scores of other delicacies for the family tab e or the sick room, it adds largely to the quantity of nutriment derivable from the other materials; and in the second place renders the dish, whatever it may be, far more digestible and agreeable to the taste than it would have been without this cheap and pure ingredient. Such is the testimony of a large number of the most prominent hotel-keepers in New York and other cities. It is being used largely in all the hospitals, and will prove a lasting blessing to the poor.

PEARLS AND RUBIES.—When rosy lips part, pearls should glitter behind them. To preserve and beautify the dental enamel, there is no preparation like Sozodont, a compound of the most wholesome, vegetable antiseptics, among which the Bark of the South American Soap Tree, known to the natives as QUILLAY, and used by the Spanish Americans for cleansing, without impairing the most delicate fabrics, is most important.

JUST THE THING
FOR THE SEASHORE
are the
SKELETON
BANNOCKBURN SUITS,
made by
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 834 CHESTNUT STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 *N.* Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

"SPAULDING'S GLUE" will just suit you.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cheviot Suits. | Bannockburn Suits. |
| Cheviot Suits. | Bannockburn Suits. |
| Linen Dusters and Sacks. | Linen Suits. |
| Linen Dusters and Sacks. | Linen Suits. |
| Alpaca Coats. | Alpaca Coats. |
| Alpaca Coats. | Alpaca Coats. |

Drap d'Ete Suits.
Light-weight Cassimere Suits for Warm Weather.
Light-weight Cassimere Suits for Warm Weather.
☞ The Best Made.
☞ The Best Made.
☞ The Cheapest.
☞ The Cheapest.
☞ The Most Stylish.
☞ The Most Stylish.

☞ On these three points we claim that our Gents', Youths', and Boys' Clothing is superior to anything in Philadelphia.
☞ We warrant the fit the best and the prices the lowest.
☞ Boys' and Children's Department on first floor.
☞ TO CLOTHING MEN.—Selections can be made from our SUMMER STOCK at LOWER RATES than the goods can be manufactured in small quantities.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
The LARGEST Clothing House in America,
Sixth and Market streets.

## DIED.

FETHERSTON.—On the 22d instant, HANNAH STILLE, relict of Michael Fetherston.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1406 Pine street, on Saturday morning, the 25th instant, at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church.

JOHNSON.—At his residence in Germantown, 6th month, 22d, Dr. WILLIAM N. JOHNSON, M. D., in the 64th year of his age.
Funeral on the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SHARP.—On the morning of the 22d instant, Mrs. MARGARET SHARP, wife of the late William R. Sharp.
The relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 102 Christian street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Catharine street.

## MEDICAL.

### PILES CAN BE CURED!

### DR. GALLAGHER'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE PILE CURE

Is a quick, safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for BLEEDING, BLIND, OR ITCHING PILES, PROLAPSUS ANI OR FALLING OF THE RECTUM, CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, ETC.

The application and use of this remedy, as well as its effects, are quite different from all others heretofore prescribed for the above-named diseases. Its principal virtues are derived from its internal use, regulating the Liver and Kidneys, and imparting health and vigor to the whole alimentary canal. It is specific in its action, completely controlling the circulation of the blood in the hemorrhoidal vessels.

**CAUSES OF THE DISEASE.**

The causes of these complaints are numerous, and are undoubtedly in many instances hereditary; but sedentary and studious habit, luxurious living, high-seasoned and stimulating food, the intemperate use of spirituous drinks, the very free use of strong coffee and tea, mental depression, sorrow, and grief; in short, whatever tends to weaken the digestive organs may be considered the most active general causes.
The afflicted can rely with the utmost confidence in this medicine, because the great success that it has met with since its introduction is a sure indication of its real value. For inward and outward applications, if used as directed, it cannot fail to give the fullest satisfaction.

PRICE OF SINGLE BOTTLES, $1.
SIX BOTTLES, $5.

All Respectable Dealers and Druggists sell it.

PREPARED ONLY BY
**B. F. GALLAGHER,**
NO. 308 N. THIRD STREET,
5 23mwfsmrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

## JONES'
## ONE-PRICE
## CLOTHING HOUSE,
### No. 604 MARKET Street.

OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.

4 11 mwf5ptf **CEO. W. NIEMANN.**

REFRIGERATORS.

## 905 MARKET STREET.
## WATER COOLERS,
Wholesale and Retail.

## REFRIGERATORS,
## AT REDUCED PRICES.
## CREAM FREEZERS,

$2·00 to $30·00

WALNUT BRACKETS.

CUTLERY AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

**B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,**
5 31 tuthflmp No. 905 MARKET Street.

SAVERY'S PATENT

COMBINED DINING-ROOM WATER-COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR.
It being made of cast-iron, porcelain lined, in walnut cases, does not impart unpleasant taste or smell to provisions, fruit, etc. Please call and examine.
JACOB F. HAND, Jr., Retail Depot,
5 9 mwf3mrp No. 620 MARKET Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

## 821 CHERRY STREET.
## CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
## GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
## WHOLESALE
AND
## RETAIL SALESROOMS
## 821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

**We have no Store or Salesroom on Chesnut street.**
6 11 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

CUTLERY, ETC.

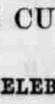
RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Leconitre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FOR SALE.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF COUNTRY SEAT, MILLS, AND FARMS.

No. 1. A large Merchant Mill, with seven run of burrs, 150 horse-power; 70 acres of land, six Tenant Houses, and all other fixtures complete. Price, $35,000.
No. 2. A Grist and Saw-mill, 125 horse-power; 22 acres of land, suitable for cotton, woollen, or paper manufacture; Dwelling House, and all the usual outbuildings. $12,000.
No. 3. A Farm of 275 acres, with beautiful Country Seat, Farm House three Tenant Houses, Barn, Milking Shed, Carriage-house, Henery, Ice-house, Grapery, and Gas-house, and all other fixtures suitable for a country residence and grazing or dairy farm. There is on this tract a Grist and Saw-mill, with a fall of 35 feet. Price, $200 per acre.
These properties adjoin, and are situated on the bank of the Brandywine at Chadd's Ford, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, about 25 miles from Philadelphia. This is classic ground, being the site of the Brandywine battle in 1777.
No. 3 is the handsomest Country Seat to be found in the beautiful section of country where it is located.
For particulars address
WALTER HIBBARD,
West Chester,
6 3 f12t* Chester county, Pa.

TO RENT.



TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.



TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.
Apply at No. 108 S. THIRD Street,
6 15 Office Evening Telegraph.



SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH STABLE, to rent in a healthy locality, near the Delaware River, on a gravelly shore.
Apply in person or by letter to
WILLIAM P. GRESSON,
23 6* Claymont, Del.

HATS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

237 SOUTH STREET.—GREAT BARGAINS in Straw, Gimp, and Hair Hats, for Ladies and Misses.
Ribbons, Crapes, Flowers, Ruches, Frames, etc.
Sash Ribbons, all widths and colors; bargains.
Try our Kid Gloves, extra quality, only $1·25.
Receiving Bargains from auction daily.
MARKLAND'S Store for Bargains in Good Goods, No. 237 SOUTH Street.
Trim Bonnets or Hats while you wait. 6 15 wfm 6t

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM
## PATTERN SHIRTS,
MADE BY R. EAYRE,
ONLY, (5 4 wfm4mSp
**58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.**

CIGARS.

## SMOKE CUMPERT'S
"Three Brothers" Cigars,
MANUFACTURED AT
**No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,**
4 1 fmwSmrp Next to U. S. Mint.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 1?4

FINANCIAL.

## LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE
### Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
### Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

**NINETY (90)**

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.
They are secured by a first mortgage on 5000 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.
A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.
For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 6 11 tm

## UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
### Land Grant Coupon Bonds, $1000 Each,

Interest April and October, for sale at $790 each. They pay SEVEN (7) PER CENT. interest, run for twenty (20) years, are secured by 12,000,000 acres of land, all lying within twenty (20) miles of the railroad.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY RECEIVE THEIR LAND GRANT BONDS FOR THEIR FACE AND ACCRUED INTEREST in payment of any of their lands.

From July 28, 1869, to date, the Company have received upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars in cash and land grant bonds in payment for lands sold by them.

Pamphlets giving full details of the land can be obtained by application to

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## B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
**P. F. KELLY & CO.,**
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
**Gold, Silver and Government Bonds**
**At Closest Market Rates,**
**N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.**

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 26?

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## FOR SALE.
## C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
**No. 20 South THIRD Street.**
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## GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

## FOR SALE
**Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,**
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
ALSO,
**Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,**
Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.
These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.
**P. S. PETERSON & CO.,**
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## ELLIOTT & DUNL
BANKERS
**No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,**

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4?6

*Edmund D. Randolph & Co.*
FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.* PHILA. & N.Y.
*Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.*
*Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.*

FINANCIAL.

## SEVEN PER CENT.
## First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
**Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,**
**At 85 and Accrued Interest**
**Clear of all Taxes,**
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
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Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

## WE OFFER FOR SALE
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
## SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON
AND
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These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.
The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.
The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.
We sell them at 93 and accrued interest from March 1.
For further particulars apply to

**C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,**
BANKERS,
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## Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD
### Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.

**We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company**
**AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.**

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
**$1000s, $500s, and 100s.**

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

**WM. PAINTER & CO.,**
BANKERS,
**No. 36 South THIRD Street,**
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## JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
## BANKERS
AND
**Dealers in Government Securities.**

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

**No. 114 S. THIRD Street,**
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## D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
**No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.**

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

## A DESIRABLE
## Safe Home Investment.

THE
## Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

**Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a**
## First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in
**$1000s, $500s and $200s.**

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

**Free of State and United States Taxes.**

The price at present is
**90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.**

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

**WM. PAINTER & CO.,**
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
**No. 36 South THIRD Street,**
6 9 tf?p PHILADELPHIA.

## Free from U. S. Taxes.
**Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.**
**A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.**
## First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE ISSUE OF
**$1,500,000,**
BY THE
**ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,**

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the
**Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.**

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| Capital Stock of the Company | $10,000,000 |
| Land Grant, pronounced value of | 8,000,000 |
| First Mortgage Bonds! | 1,500,000 |
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The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

**TANNER & CO.,**
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
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## LITERATURE.

*REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.*

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "An Historical and Descriptive Narrative of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky," by W. Stump Forward, M. D. Price $2·25. The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky is undoubtedly the greatest natural curiosity in the United States, not excepting even Niagara and the Yo Semite Valley. It has been repeatedly described with much minuteness, but no work on the subject has ever entered into the subject with the same detail, or presented the same amount of historical and scientific information, as the one before us. Dr. Forward visited the cave in the spring of 1867 with a number of companions, and made a very thorough exploration and some important scientific investigations.

From his own observations and a variety of historical and other information collected from different sources, an exceedingly interesting book has been compiled, that is not only well worthy of a perusal for its own sake, but which will be found an admirable guide and hand-book for those who propose to visit the cave. The work is illustrated by twelve lithographs from photographs, and they give an excellent idea of the most prominent features of the great cavern.

From the same house we have received "Herodotus," the third of the series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers," dited by Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M. A. This series of handbooks is intended to give general readers some idea of the great classic writers and their works, by presenting a connected outline of the story which they tell, or the facts which they record, together with approved English translations of striking passages. The two preceding volumes discussed the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" of Homer in this manner, and the present one takes up "Herodotus," and it may be recommended to those who only know the old Greek historian by name as an excellent means of finding out who he was and what the facts are that he recorded for the information of posterity. Such a work as this of course is not a substitute for the complete writings of an author, but many persons have neither the time nor inclination to enter on a detailed study of the classics, while they would be glad to possess a fair amount of information with regard to them, and the information given in this and the other volumes of the series is of just that description that ordinary readers will be thankful for.

—"Harbaugh's Harfe" is the title of a volume of poems in the Pennsylvania-Dutch dialect by H. Harbaugh, D. D., that has just been issued by the Reformed Church Publication Board, No. 54 South Sixth street. We believe that this is the first work of a serious character in the curious dialect of the Pennsylvania-Dutch that has ever been put before the public. It consists of a series of idyllic poems of much merit, that are worthy of the attention of those who wish to know what the characteristics of the language in which they are written really are. A biographical sketch of Dr. Harbaugh is given, and several of the principal poems are translated into English. The book is handsomely printed on tinted paper, and we commend it to our readers as a decided literary curiosity.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just issued "Jealousy; or, Teverino," by George Sand. This is a very characteristic and interesting story, in which some of the most fascinating qualities of Madame Sand's style are shown in an eminent degree. The character of the heroine especially is sketched with marvellous delicacy and grace, and the story altogether is one that will repay more than one perusal. This is the fourth volume of Petersons' uniform edition of George Sand's writings, and it is prefaced by an interesting biographical sketch, which relates the principal events of her remarkable life.

—Turner & Co. send us "A Week in a French Country House and Other Tales," by Mrs. Adelaide Kemble Sartoris. Published by Loring. The two principal stories in this volume, "A Week in a French Country House" and "Medusa," obtained a great popularity among cultivated readers when they were originally published, and the latter especially was noted as a peculiarly original and impressive tale.

The same house sends us *Appleton's Journal*, *Every Saturday*, and *Our Boys and Girls* for July 2; also the July number of *The Transatlantic*.

—Part No. 34 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia" brings the work down to the title "Larch." Among the other leading subjects are "Kentucky," "Johann Kepler," "Jean Baptist Kleber," "Louis Kossuth," "Koran," "La Fayette," "Lamartine," "Lamp," and "Larceny." This encyclopedia is being rapidly pushed forward to completion, and those who wish to possess it should subscribe once, as the price is certain to be advanced.

—Lee & Walker send us the "Diamond Waltzes," by Edmund Wolsieffer. These waltzes are named after the Cape May hotels, and they ought to be popular during the season at the seashore whenever youth and beauty meet to chase the glowing hours with flying feet.

—The June number of *The Bureau* has a great variety of articles on industrial, economical, commercial, and financial subjects that deserve the attention of those who are interested in the protection of American industry. *The Bureau* was established for the purpose of disseminating sound information on the above important subjects, and it should receive the hearty support of those who believe the protection of home interests to be the only sound national policy. Published by the Bureau Publication Company, No. 101 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

—*The Little Corporal* for July is greatly enlarged and improved in many respects that will be likely to make it more than ever a favorite with the young folks.

—*The New York Teacher and American Educational Monthly*, in spite of its tremendous title, is a very excellent and useful publication. The July number has several good articles on educational subjects that are well worthy of the consideration of those who are interested in such matters.

### *THE AMERICAN HOTEL.*

The following translation of an article in a recent number of *Die Gartenlaube* of Leipsic is curious and interesting, as presenting the views of a German traveller, though not altogether just in its criticisms, taken from an American standpoint:—

"In these days of rapid and cheap communication, when time and space seem almost to disappear, and when luxuries and enjoyments once limited to the few are within the reach of the many, the privilege of travelling has also extended to the multitude. All the world now travels. A direct consequence of this increase of locomotion is seen in our modern hotels—those monstrous establishments to be found in ever-growing dimensions in all our large cities, as well as at those other points where the tide of travel is strong and constant. Like great barracks in appearance, hundreds, even thousands, of guests are in them at one time sheltered, fed, and surrounded by all the many comforts demanded by the present generation. In Paris and London, on the Rhine and in Switzerland, in Berlin and Vienna, every year there arise giant hotels, each one on a larger scale and more magnificent than the last. But it is in the United States of America that the largest hotels are to be found—in that country where the number of travellers reaches daily a higher figure than in any other.

"Although our hotels are cosmopolitan in their character, yet the features of nationality are not lost in them; and the most marked of any other in its national peculiarities is the American Hotel. These peculiarities, whether advantages or defects, arise clearly from the characteristics of the people who are to be the patrons and supperters of the establishments. The American is an essentially social creature; he loves a crowd and prefers to live surrounded by one. He is even born often in company, for physicians tell us that there are more births of twins in that country than elsewhere. He goes with a multitude to school, and to the higher institutions of learning. He travels by rail or by steamboat, surrounded by a crowd, and his greatest delight is what he calls a mass meeting. And at last he often dies *en masse*, for in no other country on the earth are there so many people killed at once by railroad accidents, boiler explosions, etc.

"True to this principle, the American calls that only a good hotel which numbers its guests by thousands, or at least by hundreds, and which can offer him an elegantly-furnished suite of parlors, where he can receive his friends, and where his wife and daughters can exhibit their wardrobe to appreciative beholders. He would scarcely believe that the quiet doorway, with its stately *portier* the only being in sight, could lead him to the first-class hotel in Europe; and the idea of dining *en famille* in a plain, comfortable room at such a hotel would seem to kim unsociable and absurd. On the contrary, he likes to fight his way through a crowd of smoking, spitting men, filling the vestibule and overflowing into the street, up to the desk, behind which in calm dignity sits the man who is to be his ruler as long as he remains in the hotel.

"Woe to him if he has failed to telegraph his coming! Either he is informed that there is no room for him, or he is conducted to one in the seventh or eighth story, which he is to share with several other occupants. This last, however, is of no consequence to him, for he has no objection to sleeping in company. Indeed, he will sometimes expressly desire to be put in the same room with others, if not in the same bed with them. A President of the United States once shared the bed of a renowned statesman while travelling, and during the night they took counsel together concerning the affairs of the nation.

"There is one peculiarity to be mentioned about American hotels. The rooms are all the same price, whether they are spacious rooms on the first floor or small rooms under the roof, with only space for bed, washstand, and chair. The poor traveller is, therefore, at the mercy of the proprietor, or his man of business. American chivalry towards ladies (in which term they include all white, decently dressed women), however, is remarkable, and generally secures to them good attention, while the rest of the race must take care of themselves. Men are not excluded from the ladies' table, nor must they pay extra for the privilege; but if they take their meals with the mixed multitude, it may very likely be by the side of the professed gambler, who is seldom wanting in an American hotel. If a traveller is fortunate enough to be acquainted with the autocrat behind the desk, he may obtain more consideration; otherwise, if he asks for a room to himself he will probably be told in a surly tone, and with a look of surprise at his temerity, that the house is full. And, indeed, in hotels on the most frequented lines of travel this is not a mere pretense, but corridors, reception rooms, and parlors will often be found filled with beds to accommodate the overflowing number of guests.

"The same tendency is shown in their meals. Unless an American is surrounded by a noise and confusion which indicate to him that he is only one of a multitude, he can scarcely enjoy the excellent dishes with which an American table is always supplied. But the traveller, ignorant of the customs of the country, will be amazed at the manner in which his modest request for dinner at a specified hour is met; and still greater will be his surprise if, arriving at a hotel after a long and fatiguing journey, during which he has had nothing to eat or drink, he finds the dinner or supper over, and is coolly told that the dining-room will not be again opened until after such and such an hour. He cannot dine to suit his business or other arrangements, but the time when the meal is to begin is announced by a blood-curdling beating of a gong or ringing of a bell, or by thundering knocks at his door. And alas for the unhappy individual who may fondly imagine that he can choose his own place at the table, and perhaps be seated with friends or acquaintances. A stately gentleman meets him at his entrance into the room, and by a majestic wave of the hand refers him to another official, who conducts him to a seat, and then disappears, entirely indifferent as to whether the draft from the door or the glare from the opposite window annoys him. The patience of the American under these circumstances is something truly wonderful. He takes the seat allotted to him, and nine times out of ten he eats whatever the tyrant behind his chair chooses to set before him. If he ventures to complain or object, he is surlily informed that what he wants cannot be had, and is probably left to himself, with no further supplies of anything.

"When the guest is about to leave the hotel, his bill is never brought to his room, but he must present himself before a sort of wicker cage, give his name, and the number of his room, and in a few minutes the bill is handed to him. It is given simply in the round sum, with no items, and he is expected to pay it, asking no questions. The charge is so much *per diem* for board and lodging, without wine (which is not much used at an American hotel table), and there are no extras. And here comes in a peculiarity of the system. The days charged begin with the first dinner or supper eaten after arrival, and the departing guest who rises from his dinner at 6 o'clock, and leaves the hotel soon after 7, must pay for the tea which was served at the last-named hour, he being then still in the house.

"For the traveller who is blessed with a good appetite the system of paying a fixed price per diem has its advantages; he can have five substantial meals a day, the lightest of which would more than satisfy a hungry laborer. But the more delicate eater; the man who has hosts of friends desirous of showing him true American hospitality; the rich man, whose physician has forbidden him any but the simplest food; all these suffer the disadvantage of being obliged to pay for just so much whether they have had it or not, since they *might* have had it if they had chosen. The rough farmer who comes to the city once a year, and takes his fill of luxurious fare for a twelvemonth at that time, and the ethereal young lady who scarcely touches what is set before her, pay the same price for their dinner.

"As long as money is so easily made and so lavishly spent in America, the present hotel system will hardly change, especially as the fundamental principle of true republicanism is that every one must be on an equal footing with the best in the land. The genuine American must have plenty of money when he travels, and for this money he wishes to tread upon the softest of carpets, to be surrounded by mirrors and costly furniture, to sit down to a table loaded with the delicacies of the season. At home he is quite content with pork and beans, or cabbage and potatoes, and is accustomed to eat in his shirt-sleeves. No sooner does he go upon a journey, however, than he arrays himself in what he considers the attire of a gentleman, and is far more particular as to his food and drink, and more imperious in his tone to the waiters at the hotel, than his dignified neighbor who comes from his country seat on the Hudson or his sugar plantation on the Mississippi.

"It must be confessed that according to American ideas their hotels are models of perfection. Built of white marble, with lavish interior adornment, the wide halls and staircases leading to a succession of richly-furnished apartments, these hotels astonish even the *habitue* of Fenton's or Mivart's in London or the Grand Hotel in Paris. The luxury of the table exceeds all European ideas of such matters, yet the preparation of single dishes is often unsatisfactory, which can hardly be wondered at when the number of guests served at once is considered. But what strikes the stranger as most remarkable is the variety and richness of the desserts, consisting of every kind of pastry and pudding and an abundance of the best fruits of the season.

"Another noticeable feature of the American hotel is the manner in which every possible want of the traveller is provided for. The elegantly furnished room usually contains a sideboard where a number of experienced men deal out an endless variety of simple and compound drinks—of which even the names are unknown in Europe. Reading-rooms and smoking-rooms are always to be found in the hotel, and writing materials are freely supplied to any one wanting them. A special post and telegraph office is in the house, and a plentiful assortment of papers, magazines, and books for those wishing to buy such. There is, besides, an office where travellers can obtain tickets for any point, whether it be for a neighboring city or for a trip on the Pacific Railroad to California. Clerks are constantly employed in receiving letters and packages arriving for guests, while a troop of servants wait in the vestibule to answer the incessant calls of the bells from different rooms. Does the traveller need the services of a barber? He has only to step down to a luxurious room on the ground-floor of the hotel. Does he want a tailor, a hatter, a shoemaker, or a dealer in fancy articles of wear? He will find all these generally under the roof of the hotel. In short, there is scarcely anything which a man would require in the ordinary course of life that he could not find without going beyond the limits of the house. It will be seen from all this that keeping a hotel in America is no light business, and requires no small amount of administrative capacity.

"In Europe most hotels have their regular class of guests; in America (with a few exceptions in New York) this is not the case. Here every man chooses his hotel according to his own pleasure, usually with a preference for the most fashionable, which generally means the last one built. Thither the multitude flock, to gaze on its magnificence, and to go home and boast of having been at the finest hotel yet seen. In America housekeeping seems to present so many difficulties, and to be so expensive a mode of living, that it is not uncommon for families, as well as single men, to live at a hotel. They avoid by this means what appears to be their principal trouble in housekeeping, viz.: the almost impossibility of finding good servants, or, if found, their extravagant and unreasonable demands in the matter of wages. It is not necessary to speak to our German wives and mothers of the destructive influence of this manner of living upon all healthy family life.

"The similarity which is apparent in the arrangements of society all through the American Republic is seen also in the hotels. From east to west, from north to south, the "good hotel" is everywhere the same—in its high prices, without regard to the requirements of the guest, in the tyranny exercised by the proprietor over the traveller, and in the crowd of people always to be found within its walls. The American seems to have a special fondness and a special aptitude for hotel-keeping; and whatever other impression a stranger may carry home with him concerning that country, he certainly will not fail to regard with admiration and astonishment the American hotel."

—The Dublin *Freeman* approves of treating the Fenian raiders on Canada with all legal severity. If an American jury can be found to convict them, they should be sentenced to the utmost penalty of the law. A three months' imprisonment would practically be nothing.

—Since September 1 of last year 66,000 boxes of lemons, 170,000 boxes of oranges, 250,000 packages of figs, and 182,000 boxes and casks of raisins have been landed in Boston. A large trade is transacted there direct in pine-apples, bananas, and cocoa-nuts, but far more of the receipts are from New York.

—By an expenditure of $114,000 a system of reservoirs can be created, by which the volume of water in the Upper Mississippi can be maintained at a first-class navigable stage during the low water period of the dryest seasons, and the interruptions of navigation arising from low water permanently prevented.


SUMMER RESORTS.

*ATLANTIC CITY.*

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the season on the 22d June. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, will open for the reception of guests on the 25th of June.
Terms, $15 and $16 per week.
6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.)
The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.
JACOB RIVELL,
6 11 1m THOMAS GREENWELL, } Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, will open for the season on the 18th of June. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.
Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.
Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.
6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINCKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6-1-2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, will open for the season June 18. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.
G. W. HINCKLE & CO., Proprietors.
6 11 1m E. F. BLAIR, Superintendent.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.
This new and delightfully located Hotel will soon be open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.
6 11 1m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character. JOHN METZ,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
6 11 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 11 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.
6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, will open on the 15th June. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the Island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N J.
is now open for the reception of visitors.
6 11 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
6 11 1m J. KEIM, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 1m

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN. ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC AVENUE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the season, June 20.
Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.
6 11 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel. Terms $12 to $15 per week. CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of June. For rooms, apply to Mrs. LEVINE, No. 1323 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 1m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street.
6 11 1m M. B. FIELD.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will be open for the season the 25th of June.
6 11 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season
6 11 1m MRS. CULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.
6 11 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
S. B. MORSE, Superintendent. 6 11 1m

FURNACES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1032 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 207 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

SUMMER RESORTS.

*CAPE MAY.*

CAPE MAY.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

NATIONAL HALL, formerly kept by Aaron Garretson, will be opened under new auspices, June 20, under the supervision of W. B. MILLER (formerly proprietor of Congress Hall), and superintended by WILLIAM WHITNEY.
The house commands a fine view of the ocean, and will be kept as a
First Class Family Boarding-House.
The table will be supplied with all the *Substantials* and *Delicacies of the Season*, without the *Entrees*.
Stage free to convey guests to and from the depot and bathing grounds. NO BAR.
Patronage respectfully solicited, and no pains or expense will be spared to make the NATIONAL a desirable home for those who wish Comfort, Sea Air, and Sea Bathing, without the expenses of a fashionable hotel.
TERMS—$18 PER WEEK OR $3 PER DAY.
Liberal arrangements made to large families remaining from four to six weeks. For Rooms, address
6 16 10t WILLIAM WHITNEY, NATIONAL HALL, Cape May, N. J.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., WILL BE OPENED
this season for guests
On THURSDAY, JUNE 23.
Plans of rooms may be seen and arrangements made for families or individuals by calling at the Girard House, Philadelphia.
It is intended that
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE
shall sustain its
HIGH CHARACTER
for quietness and good order, and continue to be so conducted as to retain its large
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PATRONAGE.
For good bathing, easy access to beach for children, central location, and yet for retirement, we claim advantages for
THE COLUMBIA
superior to those possessed by any other hotel upon the island. GEORGE J. BOLTON,
[6 16 tf] Proprietor.
Also, proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
OPENS FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS JUNE 25.
Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES R. DODWORTH.
Terms, $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,
6 20 6t Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Phila.

MIRABELLA'S NEW HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. C. MIRABELLA, of Philadelphia, has opened HIS NEW HOTEL,
on JACKSON Street, within a few steps of the ocean. The sleeping apartments are light and airy and beautifully furnished. Board per day, $3; per week, $18. Private dinner and supper parties will receive the particular attention of the proprietor. 6 16 1m

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,
6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House will be open for the reception of guests on July 1. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wfm 3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] A. P. COOK, Proprietor.

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 § PHILADELPHIA.

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S
New Patent Water Filter and Purifier
Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.
In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 21 §

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 30, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mr. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Day Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Brush, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koon Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Womelsville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m§

SUMMER RETREAT.

THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE
AT THE
CRYSTAL SPRING,
ALLENTOWN, PA.
This splendid Hotel, charmingly situated, elegantly furnished with new and costly furniture, and replete with every modern comfort and convenience, is now open for the season.
Twenty trains to and from Allentown daily.
Carriages will be sent to the depot to meet guests, and the Fountain House Coaches meet every train.
J. L. HEISE, Proprietor.
P. W. H. DEEHLER, Superintendent. 31 1m

ATLANTIC HOUSE,
Newport, Rhode Island.
BOARD REDUCED.
This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.
Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.
WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

BENTZ HOUSE,
Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PENNA.
The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.
Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $3·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwi

GENUINE OROIDE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
JAMES CERARD & CO.,
No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS)
3 28 mwf§ NEW YORK.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 15 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS
C. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON.
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 9 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 702 CHESNUT Street.

MEDICAL.

NO CURE, NO PAY!
FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at WYNKOOP, HALL & CO'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and No. 602 ARCH Street. 5 20 1m§

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. J. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 mth§

### *PRETTY WOMEN.*

After all, is the world so very absurd in its love of pretty women? Is woman so very ridiculous in her chase after beauty? A pretty woman is doing woman's work in the world, not making speeches nor making puddings, but making life sunnier and more beautiful. Man has forsworn beauty altogether. It is hopeless to recall the Periclean idea of manhood, to insist on the development of personal beauty as not less manly than that of personal virtue, to demand the grace of Canning from our statesmen or the dignity of Robertson from our divines. The world of action is a world of ugliness, and the good-looking fellow who starts for the prizes soon discovers what Madame de Girardin calls *le malheur d'etre beau*. He is guessed to be frivolous, he is assumed to be poetic, there are whispers that his morals are no better than they should be. In a society resolute to be ugly there is no post for an Adonis but that of a model or a Guardsman. But woman does for mankind what man has ceased to do. She clings to the Periclean ideal. Her aim from very childhood is to be beautiful. Even as a school girl she notes the progress of her charms, the deepening color of her hair, the growing symmetry of her arm, the ripening contour of her cheek. We watch with a silent interest the mysterious reveries of the maiden; she is dreaming of a coming beauty, and panting for the glories of eighteen. Insensibly she becomes an artist, her room a studio, her glass an academy. The hours work with her, but she works with the hours. What silent musings before her mirror, what dreams, what discoveries, what disappointments, what careful gleaning of experience, what sudden flashes of invention! The joy of her toilet is the joy of Raffaelle over his canvas, of Michael Angelo before his marble. She is creating beauty in the silence and the loneliness of her chamber; she grows like any great art-creation, the result of patience, of hope, of a thousand delicate touchings and retouchings. But even to the Gioconda the moment of perfectness, of completion, comes at last; the master takes his work from the easel and gives it to the ages. Woman is never perfect, never complete. A restless night undoes the beauty of the day; sunshine blurs the evanescent coloring of her cheek; frost nips the tender outlines of her face into sudden harshness. Her pencil has ever to be at work even while the hours work for her, and the hours work against her at last. Care ploughs its lines across her brow; motherhood destroys the elastic lightness of her form; the bloom of her cheek, the quick flash of her eye, fade and vanish as the years go by. But woman is still true to her ideal. She won't know when she is beaten, and she manages to steal fresh victories even in her defeat. She invents new conceptions of womanly grace; she rallies at thirty, and fronts us with the beauty of womanhood; she makes a last stand at sixty with the beauty of age. It is the same great artist who exhibits year after year, but whose style ranges from the girlish innocence of a Fra Angelico to the severe matronage of a Zurbaran. She falls, like Cæsar, wrapping her mantle around her—"buried in woollen! 'twould a saint provoke!" Death listens pitifully to the longings of a lifetime, and the wrinkled face smiles back its last cold smile with something of the prettiness of eighteen.

Perhaps we enjoy beauty less than we might from the absurd connection which men have established between the enjoyment of it and love. We fancy it impossible to care much about a pretty face unless we can hang it in our own gallery. "What care I how fair she be, so she is not fair to me!" It is perhaps truer to say that nine-tenths of our enjoyment of beauty disappears with possession. The lover dwells on his mistress' face till he loses all sense of the world of beauty without it. He is like the connoisseur who so dotes on the little Correggio he has picked up for a song that he ceases to care for the larger range of art. The real way of enjoying pretty women would be never to fall in love with a pretty woman at all. The true joys of life are its unconscious joys, the pleasure we derive from the laughter of children, from the landscape that we drive dreamily through, from the music which we have not listened to. And so the truest enjoyment of beauty lies, not in the observation or analysis of this face or that, but in the sense of pretty forms and pretty faces about one. The joy of variety, the pleasure of the inexhaustible range of the beautiful, comes to the admirer of pretty women. We are not quarrelling with the instinct which leads us through pretty faces into paths of domestic peace. It is often necessary to restrict one's sphere of enjoyment; and if one is absolutely obliged to marry, one had far better marry a pretty wife than an ugly one. The refinement which the student of art gains from constant contact with beauty of color and form every one gains in some degree from daily contact with the beautiful in flesh and blood. Woman is the art of home, the Giorgione whose brilliancy flashes through the quiet parsonage, the Perugino whose grace tempers the roughness of every day, the Rubens whose largeness and abundance fling a glow of comfort and ease over the most ungenial career. Life becomes more harmonious, it beats with a keener pulse of enjoyment, in the presence of pretty women. After all, a charming little figure, a piquant little face, is the best remedy for half the ills of existence, its worries, its vexations, its dulness, its disappointments. And even in the larger and more placid types of beauty, in the beauty of a Lady Dumbello, if there is a tinge of stupidity, there is at any rate an atmosphere of repose, a genial influence moulding our social converse and habits into gentler shapes. It is amusing to see how the prettiness of woman tells on her dress, how the order and propriety of her dress tells on the home. The pursuit of beauty, the habit of prettiness, gives an ideal dignity to the very arrangement of her bonnet-strings. In every movement, in the very sweep of her ample folds, in the pose of her languor, in the gay start of her excitement, one feels the softening, harmonizing influence of her last look in the glass. She may be gay, or sorrowful, or quiet, or energetic, but she must be pretty. Beauty exercises an imperceptible compulsion over her, which moulds her whole life into graceful and harmonious forms. Her dress rises out of the mere clothing of man into regions of science, of poetry, of art. A thousand considerations of taste, harmonies of color, contrasts, correspondencies, delicate adjustments of light and shade, dictate the choice of a shawl or the tint of a glove. And as prettiness tells on dress, it tells on the home. Flowers, pictures, the gay notes of a sonata, the coziest of couches, gorgeous hues of Indian tapestry, glasswork of Murano, a hundred exquisite somethings and nothings, are the natural setting of pretty women. The art of the boudoir tells on all but the chaos of the husband's study. Around that last refuge of barbarism floats an atmosphere of taste and refinement in which the pretty little wife lives and moves and has her being. And from this tone of the home grows the tone of society, the social laws of good humor, of propriety, of self-restraint, of consideration for others, of gentleness, of vivacity. The very hush of the rough tones that have thundered over Peloponnese as Pericles bends over Aspasia, the little turns and delicacies of phrase, the joyous serfdoms and idlenesses of the manliest and most energetic of men, tell of the triumph of pretty woman.

It is a triumph purchased, like most triumphs, not without loss to the conqueror. There is a *malheur d'etre belle* as well as a *bonheur*. Life, if it gains in delicacy, loses something in breadth and vigor from its very concentration. There is something terribly monotonous in the life of the pretty woman, in the daily battle with ennui and boredom. One ounce of real love would outweigh papa's pettings in childhood or mamma's fuss about her child's coming out. There are jealousies of the school-room and jealousies of the ball-room, little envies, little spites that line with thorns a path which seems strewn with roses. Then there is the plague of fops, the eternal circle of vapid admirers, the eternal drivel of men about town. The prettiest lips have pouted sometimes with a longing for the ugliness which secures their sisters a chat with a man of sense. The prettiest bosom has heaved a little rebelliously at the destiny that consigns it to the stupidest of eldest sons. Perhaps it might have been better to have been a little less charming and to have married that amusing younger brother with an income of a few hundreds a year. Sometimes, too, a pretty woman will sigh a little over the infinite littleness of her life, will long for the wider world of politics and effort from which her very prettiness and its train of results shuts her out. Marriage is a mere catastrophe, prisoning her existence, restricting her to a single adorer in the place of a thousand. Then, too, the single adorer is so hard to keep, and the thousand are so easy to gain; and so begins the strife between pleasure and duty, the little warfare fought out under the watchful eyes of tattling dowagers and impertinent fribbles. And then comes the inevitable decay. It is easy to turn from the glass, but it is impossible to turn from the eyes that surround one, and every eye becomes a mirror in which the pretty woman reads the wreck of her charms. Younger rivals pass her by, the circle of adorers thins to a few bores and old beaux, men treat her to second-rate stories or talk with their eyes fixed on another corner of the room. There is a shade of impertinence in the address of the young Guardsman; wall-flowers claim her for their own. She has lived for a year or so, and her whole existence is a mere looking back to that year of life. Or it may be that her prettiness simply passes on from phase to phase, but even the prettiness of thirty-five, fascinating as it often is, seldom fascinates its possessor. She conquers new realms, but she fails to reconquer the old. She brings gushing undergraduates to her feet, her desk is stuffed with the lyrics of unwhiskered Strephons, but there is a terrible irony about it all, and she turns with a sense of the ridiculous from their sighs and protestations. She is beaten, and she knows it. Strephon has done enough if he has served to cover her retreat. Perhaps the one later prettiness that a woman feels to have real power, more real power than the prettiness of youth, is the prettiness of old age. There is the charm of life's afterglow over the grey, quiet head, the pale, tender face, lit up with a sweetness, a pitifulness that only experience and sorrow can give. It is there, somehow, that we bring our troubles and find peace. It is there, at any rate, that we read a subtler and diviner beauty than in the rosy cheek of girlhood, a beauty spiritualized, mobile with every thought and emotion, yet restful with the rest of years. An infinite tenderness and largeness of heart, a dignity whose grace and naturalness robs it of all sense of restraint, a touch that has in it all the gentleness of earth, a smile that has in it something of the compassionateness of heaven, this is the apotheosis of Pretty Women.

### *VELOCIPEDES.*

We give the following from a late number of *Die Gartenlaube*, Leipsic:—

In a former number of the *Gartenlaube* it was mentioned that Newton, 200 years ago, invented a vehicle to be propelled entirely by the person sitting upon it. The city librarian in Nuremberg, Herr Lutzelberger, has now written to us that Newton was not the first who invented such a machine. In Doppelmaier's "History of Mathematics and Arts in Nuremburg," published 1730, it is stated that John Hautsch, a machinist, born at Nuremburg in 1595, made a vehicle with four wheels on which a man could move by means of an arrangement of wheels in itself, and that upon this vehicle he, in 1649, repeatedly went in the street, up and down hill, at the rate of two thousand paces an hour, while in front of the machine a dragon spouted water to scatter the people, and two angels blew small trumpets.

Doppelmaier also tells that Stephen Farfler, a watchmaker in Altdorf, born in 1633, made for himself first a four-wheeled and afterwards a three-wheeled vehicle, which he propelled himself, and upon which he went to church, being prevented by lameness from walking. The three-wheeled machine is now kept as a curiosity in the library at Nuremberg, and Doppelmaier gives pictures of all three of these machines.

A GREAT BREWERY.—According to the *Licensed Victuallers' Guardian*, Messrs. Bass & Co., the bitter beer brewers, use up 5200 quarters of malt per week. The quantity of malt brewed during the year was close upon 160,000 quarters. Quantity of land to grow the barley, at 4½ quarters per acre, 42,300 acres. The quantity of hops used in the same period was 23,000 cwt. Quantity of coals used during the brewing season, 160 tons per day. Amount paid for malt tax, £189,314; and license duty, £8994, or a little over £500 per day. Amount of six months' traffic by rail to and from the brewery premises, 134,195 tons. Quantity of trucks used during the same period, 69,654, or 452 per day. Amount of carriage charged by the railway companies during the same period, £67,898 4s. 4d., or £11,266 7s. 4d. per month; this is exclusive of many thousand tons of goods received and forwarded by highways. Number of casks in use in the trade, 500,000. Number of men and boys employed in Burton alone, 1834. The amount paid in wages is over £2000 per week. Number of horses, 70 to 80. Number of locomotives, 4, equal to 320 horses; number of engines, 26, equal to 432 horses. Extent of private railway, over five miles.

—Ohio comes up and puts in its claim for the champion remarkable memory. It claims that a man in Salem, in that State, can tell from memory the weather of any and every day since 1827—that he distinctly remembers whether any day was clear or cloudy, warm or cold, rainy or snowy.

—Readers of one Boston newspaper are informed, with scrupulous regularity, just how long each day is, and how many minutes longer or shorter it is than was the same day of the month six months previous. This original stroke of inventive genius supplies the jotter with about three hundred jottings a year.


## RAILROAD LINES.

**1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN** and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 12 M. (noon), 6:46 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

June 16, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Newcastle, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN | leaves Philadelphia | 10 20 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 8 00 A. M. |
| | arrives at Erie | 7 40 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS | leaves Philadelphia | 10 50 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 8 15 P. M. |
| | arrives at Erie | 7 25 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL | leaves Philadelphia | 7 40 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 6 00 P. M. |
| | arrives at Lock Haven | 7 20 P. M. |
| BALD EAGLE MAIL | leaves Williamsport | 1 30 P. M. |
| " " | arrives at Lock Haven | 2 45 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN | leaves Erie | 8 50 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 9 25 P. M. |
| | arrives at Philadelphia | 6 20 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS | leaves Erie | 9 00 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 8 15 A. M. |
| | arrives at Philadelphia | 5 50 P. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL | leaves Williamsport | 9 45 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 9 50 P. M. |
| BUFFALO EXP. | leaves Williamsport | 12 25 A. M. |
| " | " Harrisburg | 5 20 A. M. |
| | arrives at Philadelphia | 9 25 A. M. |
| BALD EAGLE MAIL | leaves L. Haven | 11 55 A. M. |
| " " | arr. Williamsp't | 12 50 P. M. |
| BALD EAGLE EX. | leaves Lock Haven | 9 35 P. M. |
| " " | arr. Williamsport | 10 50 P. M. |

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 12

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 5:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:15 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

## RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8:00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation | 12:50 and 7:10 P. M. |
| Fast Line | 12:30 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 11:00 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2:30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4:10 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5:30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8:00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express | 10:30 P. M. |
| Way Passenger | 11:30 P. M. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3 10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 6:30 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 6:30 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodat'n | 8:20 A. M. and 6:40 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9:00 A. M. |
| Fast Line and Buffalo Express | 9:35 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 11:55 A. M. |
| Erie Express | 5:40 P. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 9:40 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 12:20 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9:40 P. M. |

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent. No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethl

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

### IS FOSTER A FRAUD?

**The Latest Mysterious Disappearance—How Mrs. Faussett was Taken In and Done For—The Perils of Widowhood, with Half-a-dozen Children—The Misfortunes of Mr. Pickwick Reversed—A Neat Device for a Presumption of Foul Play.**

About two years ago died suddenly Mr. James T. Faussett, the proprietor of a dry goods store at the corner of Second and Pine streets, and also of the adjoining building on Second street. Mr. Faussett's death was very sudden, being caused by apoplexy. On the very next day his widow gave birth to a child, besides which the family consisted of five others, the eldest being now about fourteen years of age. Mr. Faussett had been successful in business, as the world goes, and left his widow and children in comfortable circumstances. The widow, moreover, was of prepossessing appearance, and being not more than thirty-three years of age, had a future before her. The property at the corner of Second and Pine streets was sold to a National Banking Company, the adjoining building, however, being still retained.

Some time before his decease, Mr. Faussett had purchased the house at No. 323 Pine street, and, wishing to increase her income his widow filled the rooms with gentlemen boarders, nearly all of whom were students of the Eclectic Medical establishment on Pine street, above Fifth, at the head of which Dr. Buchanan presides. So much for Mrs. Faussett.

Some time last winter, one Walter H. Foster arrived in town. The presumption is that he was a Canadian by birth. He was about twenty-eight years of age, of attractive personal appearance, and rather dashing in his manners withal. He came from Portland, so he said, where he left his worthy mother, whose presumptive union to a presumptive second husband had changed her name presumptively from Foster to Southgate. Foster, it was understood, had been a student of medicine at Portland, but had not, for some cause, secured a diploma there, and for this reason journeyed to Philadelphia to enrol his name among the eclectic disciples of Dr. Buchanan. Under these circumstances, it was the most natural thing in the world that he should gravitate towards the house of the widow Faussett. But he had not been long domiciled in the house before he betrayed a weakness for his landlady, and the weakness was fully reciprocated. Indeed, it is said by those who were familiar with the twain at the time that the regard of the attractive widow for her dashing boarder bordered on infatuation. A marriage, of course, was the only possible result; but plain Mr. Foster having been, in due time, transformed into the somewhat more imposing "Dr." Foster, through the agency of Dr. Buchanan's eclectic machinery, he, at least, was not disposed to bide his time. Nor was the widow Faussett less impatient, albeit she was a member of the Roman Catholic communion, and the season was the season of Lent, while her betrothed did not affiliate with any Church in general, and did not affiliate with the Catholic Church in particular.

So the enamored twain were made one on the 5th of March last, in the very heart of Lent, which was a little irregular, to say the least. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas Davies, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, at the corner of Third and Pine streets. The marriage was a secret one, and the Rev. Mr. Davies was strictly enjoined to keep it such until the Lenten season had passed. The programme entertained was to have the whole thing done over again at that time, with somewhat of *eclat*, a grand reception and sumptuous repast, and the like.

Although we have received no tidings of this second ceremony, with its contemplated accompaniments of a pleasurable character, we are bound to believe, from the representations of Mrs. Foster, that the honeymoon was an enjoyable one, and her second experience of married life altogether without a flaw for a considerable time. She has spoken highly of her husband as a thorough gentleman, and a kind, considerate, and affectionate companion in all the relations of married life. Perhaps the only drawback to absolute happiness was an occasional run down to Portland, to "see his mother," made by the Doctor. This "mother" was represented by him to be an amiable and worthy lady, in affluent circumstances, and a great admirer—at a distance—of her new daughter-in-law. Mrs. Foster had not enjoyed the pleasure as yet of meeting the worthy Mrs. Southgate. But she had written to her husband's "mother" several times, and, although receiving no direct reply, over her own signature, had been favored with verbal messages of affectionate regard, on each occasion of the Doctor's return from his periodical visits to Portland, and on one occasion with a handsome silver tea-service, valued at $500, which the Doctor presented to his wife as "a bridal gift from his mother."

Time passed pleasantly, the Doctor not being encumbered with any professional duties, as he was always "flush," although he never accounted in a satisfactory manner for the source and extent of his income. Finally, about the 1st of June, the Doctor left the city with a large sum of money in his possession, and a handsome gold watch in his fob. His destination was Yonkers, near New York; his object, the purchase there of a residence for himself and wife. At Yonkers he made his appearance, as was stated in Wednesday's TELEGRAPH, on the 7th inst., and took board with a Mrs. Manny, paying for a week in advance, and displaying a ponderous roll of notes in so doing. A day was passed in inspecting various properties on the banks of the Hudson, at the close of which the Doctor diverted himself by taking a sail on the river, in company with a son of his new landlady. On the 9th, the boating excursion was repeated, this time alone, and with an outfit of fishing tackle. And that was the last seen of Dr. Foster by Mrs. Manny.

On Friday, the 10th instant, a flagman of the Hudson River Railroad found the boat in which Dr. Foster had left Yonkers, near Dudley's Grove, tied fast to the dock or post, and in the boat were found a knife and fishing line. It is also said that the Doctor's hat was found in the boat, but this circumstance lacks confirmation.

Ten days or more were suffered to elapse before Mrs. Manny took the trouble to apprise the police of Dr. Foster's mysterious disappearance. Then his carpet-bag was looked into, and in it were found a deed for some property in Maine, a diploma bearing his name and the signatures of Dr. Buchanan's eclectic faculty, as well as the address of No. 323 Pine street, Philadelphia. Here was a clue to the missing man's antecedents, at least. It was followed up, and on Monday Mrs. Foster received a telegram summoning her to the scene, which she reached on the evening of that day, somewhat distracted.

The whole affair at this stage smacked of mystery, and bore a semblance of foul play. The police looked into the matter energetically, and ascertained that the Doctor had been seen in company with two well-dressed men, and had been noticed to refresh himself with soda-water—only that and nothing stronger. With that remarkable degree of intuition possessed by policemen alone, the conclusion was reached at a jump that Dr. Foster had fallen among thieves, that the two well-dressed gentlemen had despoiled him of watch and money, foully murdered him, and hid his body in the woods. So the police turned their attention to the woods.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Foster, in a frame of mind bordering on distraction, telegraphed to Portland, Boston, and other places where her husband had represented his relatives as living, inquiring if anything had been seen or heard of him of late. The despatch sent to the Doctor's "mother" at Portland was forwarded on Tuesday morning, and no response was received until late on Tuesday night, and when it did come, stating that the missing man "had not been there in two months," it bore the signature, not of Mrs. Southgate, but of another woman. But, although Mrs. Southgate was not to be heard from at Yonkers by telegraph, when specially requested to divulge what she knew, she was not altogether oblivious of the Doctor's existence, and with a day or two a letter was received at the residence of Mrs. Foster, in this city, purporting to come from her, and making anxious inquiries as to how her son was getting along!

Mrs. Foster, however, did not tarry at Yonkers until the answer to her telegram came from Portland. When the Doctor first put in an appearance at that place he was heard to remark that the only person he knew in that village was a Swedenborgian clergyman, whose acquaintance he had formed in the army, where the latter was chaplain and he himself assistant surgeon. This gentleman was informed of the circumstance after the missing man had left, but he failed to recollect having met Foster in the army, and not until he was sought out by Mrs. Foster and reminded of certain circumstances in connection with his quondam associate did he succeed in calling him to mind. Then Mrs. Foster was struck dumb. After listening to her candid story, the clergyman felt it to be his duty to inform her that, while stationed as a Methodist minister in Portland, a few years ago, he became acquainted with Foster, who was then a medical student; that subsequently the latter had seriously injured his reputation by a supposed intimacy with a divorced matron named Southgate, who kept a lodging-house for young gentlemen, and in whose establishment Foster dwelt and always appeared at home. The relationship which was believed to exist between Foster and this woman gave rise to a great deal of scandal, and resulted finally in his departure from the city. After listening to this painful story, Mrs. Foster left Yonkers in great haste for Portland on Tuesday, before an answer had been received to her telegram to Mrs. Southgate.

Subsequent to her departure it was ascertained by the police at Yonkers that before leaving Mrs. Manny's boarding-house, on the 9th instant, the Doctor was laboring under considerable excitement; that he had been very particular in his inquiries about the Jersey shore opposite the town; that he was especially anxious to learn how far inland the railroad was located, and that he took with him on his departure a small package containing a change of light underclothing. The latest news from Yonkers is to the effect that he is still "missing," while from Portland comes the significant despatch that Foster's mysterious disappearance "is probably a trick, as the man was there only six months and was then considered an impostor."

And thus the story ends for the present. If the policemen who are searching the woods about Dudley's Grove for Dr. Foster's body should happen to stumble upon it, this solution of the mystery, albeit a painful one, would be eminently satisfactory. But, as the matter stands, there can be but little doubt that Foster is just what the Portland *Press* regards him, "an impostor," and his pretended disappearance, under circumstances leading to a suspicion of foul play, a neat but transparent device for shaking off his recent associations preparatory to another escapade.

### STABBING.

**A Citizen Stabbed Ten Times and Has Two Fingers Chewed Off.**

Last night a family residing at Juniper and Kater streets gave a "wake." It was attended, as usual, by not only the relatives, but also the intimate friends. The affair was conducted amidst peace and quiet until near 2 o'clock this morning, when John McKeown and William Scower had words together. They were warned out of the place, and accordingly adjourned to the sidewalk, where they again got to wrangling. All at once Scower cracked McKeown over the head, which sent him reeling to the pavement. A scuffle then ensued, during which McKeown's fingers got into Scower's mouth, and afterwards presented a sorry picture. A policeman then noticed McKeown lying on the pavement calling for assistance, with Scower over him plunging a knife into his body. He arrested the manipulator of the weapon and locked him up in the station. Returning, McKeown was taken to the Hospital, where it was discovered that he had no less than ten wounds in his side and head. One of the former, it is feared, will prove fatal. Scower had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, who committed him to await the result of the injuries.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—There is another strike among the carpet-weavers.

—The Red Stockings scored 116 runs while in Philadelphia against 65 of their opponents.

—The organization of a colored military company in Germantown is nearly competed.

—Sewing machines are exempt from levy or sale on execution or distress for rent.

—Some five thousand houses are now under contract for erection in this city.

—The Albany Zouave Cadets will visit this city on the 7th of September.

—The receipts at the Athletic-Red Stocking match footed up over $4000.

—Yesterday the St. George Cricket Club made 98 runs in their first inning, and the Young America 55, with two wickets to go down.

—It is estimated that over one hundred thousand dollars changed hands on the Athletic-Cincinnati match.

FIGHT WITH BURGLARS—A POLICEMAN STABBED.—At 3 o'clock this morning Policeman Lovett, of the Sixth district, while at Tenth and Market streets, noticed five men who were acting in a suspicious manner. After manœuvring around the corner some minutes, two of them went up on the east side of Tenth street to the tailor shop of Thomas Lyons, No. 11, where they stopped and commenced pulling away at the iron grating. Lovett then made his appearance and necked both of the would-be burglars. They resisted him, and after a struggle succeeded in getting him to the pavement, where they not only beat him but cut him with a chisel. They then fled. He arose to his feet and discharged three barrels of his revolver after them, but failed in hitting either. They succeeded in escaping.

THE OWNER FOUND.—Arthur Kane and John T. Prescott were arrested some time since with a lot of silverware in their possession. This property has been claimed by Peter Herdic, Esq., late Mayor of Williamsport, Pa. This morning Mr. Herdic appeared before Alderman Kerr, and identified the articles. The prisoners were placed in the custody of a policeman, to be delivered to the authorities at Williamsport.

FATAL CASUALTIES.—Ann Shorter, residing at No. 1718 Addison street, who several days since was badly burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, died this morning at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

William Prescott, aged 37 years, also died at the Pennsylvania Hospital this morning from the effects of injuries received at Raynor Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, Willie C., the eldest child of William H. Thomas, residing at No. 311 Franklin street, fell backwards into a tub of scalding water, and was so severely injured that death terminated the little one's sufferings yesterday afternoon. The frequency of such sad occurrences should be a warning to domestics not to allow vessels filled with boiling water to remain uncovered.

A DISHONEST BOARDER.—John Bingham obtained board some days ago at the house of George Finch, No. 120 Catherine street, and after remaining two days and a half departed, taking with him, as it is alleged, a silk circular, valued at $12. John was arrested yesterday, and on being given a hearing before Alderman Kerr this morning was held for trial.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.—This morning a huckster made his appearance at Hestonville, with fruit, etc., for sale. Two ladies made purchases, one giving him a $5 and the other a $2 bill, from which he was to give back the change. Instead of this, he plied the whip to his horse, and left them in the street.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASES.—William Bryan, a dealer in tobacco and cigars, was arrested and taken before U. S. Commissioner Clarke on a charge of selling cigars not properly boxed and stamped. He had also failed to pay the tax on his tobacco. He was held in $800 bail for a further hearing.

AN EXPLOSION CASUALTY.—Yesterday Michael Marley, aged forty-four years, residing at No. 2106 Hare street, received, it is feared, fatal injuries by the premature explosion of a can of powder, while working in the quarries on the west bank of the Schuylkill, near Fairmount. He was removed to his home.

### ORDINATION.

**An Ordination of Priests and Deacons of the Protestant Episcopal Church—Interesting Services.**

This morning at 11 o'clock ordination services were held in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Thirteenth street, below Spruce. Candidates were received to the offices of both priest and deacon. Those admitted to deacon's orders were the graduates of the Divinity School, who received their diplomas yesterday, and others.

At the hour appointed the Bishop of the diocese, accompanied by the officiating clergymen, the candidates, and the clergymen who were to present them to the Bishop, passed into the chancel from the robing-room on the left. The candidates took possession of the seats reserved for them in the middle aisles, the clergymen taking their respective places in and around the chancel.

The services opened with the singing of one of the selection of psalms. After this the Rev. E. W. Appleton delivered a discourse from Matthew iv., 18 and 19:—"And Jesus, walking by the Sea of Galilee, saw two brethren, Simon called Peter and Andrew his brother, casting a net into the sea, for they were fishers. And he said unto them, Follow me and I will make you fishers of men."

The following is an abstract of the sermon:—

In these same words Matthew is called from the receipt of custom to become an apostle and an evangelist. The words "follow me" had their full meaning in the case of these two fishermen. In the majority of cases where Christ used these words he meant "Go work in my vineyard," or become an evangelist or teacher. If the words meant anything else it would not have been necessary to sell all their possessions. The words do not only mean that they were to become disciples.

In our communion we send forth every year but one evangelist for every one thousand communicants. Does this not betoken a low state of zeal among us? If we were interested personally in the command, we would note the aptness of this command when it is given by the Master.

In the dispensation of the truth from the pulpit by the fishers of men, there is a certain clearness, an exactness, an earnestness, and skill necessary to the workman. Our cry is, who is sufficient for these things? The blessed supper of the Lord itself is only to be administered by certain hands which must be well qualified for the work.

One of the qualifications necessary for the skilful fisherman is patience. He must stay at his post whether successful or not, with the same equanimity and cheerfulness. He must be instant in season and out of season. The successful fisherman has waited and watched, and waited again, looking for something to reward his waiting, but has been over and over again disappointed.

Another requisite is hopefulness. The fisher is cheerful in his waiting because he knows by experience that success will in the end crown his efforts. We look at ourselves and our abilities in place of the efforts of God's spirit in us, and when the harvest time comes we are disappointed. What else could be expected? If we expect great things we must trust in God only; we must ask for great things, and both watch and pray.

One more necessary attribute to success is labor. We are covered with the dust of labor and also of sorrow. We have to suffer by labor, but we must ever suffer for the sake of our God. We ever and anon have difficult duties to perform which are set with thorns to tear our flesh, but we must not hesitate. We must be ready to suffer anything in the performance of our labor for the sake of Him who suffered for us.

We are to follow Christ in all the main features of his life, such as prayerfulness, watchfulness, and all the other great virtues by which he was distinguished. By his blessing we shall indeed be able to follow him in all those great virtues.

My dear brethren, you who are to-day to take upon you the solemn vows that we have taken, I pray you take these few words of instruction to heart. By the unanimous judgment of all who are now present, who have experienced the difficulty of the profession, there has never been a time when the entrance to this glorious ministry was more beset with difficulties; never was there a time when greater prayerfulness, greater watchfulness was required. The enemies are many against you, the eyes of the world are upon you. May you never falter in your work, and may God himself add his blessing.

The sermon was followed by the recitation of the litany, previous to which the candidates had been presented at the church rail, the presentation being made by the several clergymen who had been appointed for that purpose. The litany was followed by the singing of a hymn, after which the ante communion service was read.

The ordination proper then followed, the Bishop laying his hands upon the head of each candidate. Those who were admitted to deacon's orders were ordained first, after which the same rite was administered to the candidate who was admitted to the priesthood.

The Bishops and the clergy present laid their hands upon the head of the candidate to the priesthood, the Bishop pronouncing the following charge:—"Take thou authority to execute the office of priest in the Church of God, now committed to thee by the imposition of our hands. And be thou a faithful dispenser of the Word of God, and of His holy sacraments, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

A Bible was then delivered by the Bishop in the hand of the candidate, with the following charge:—"Take thou authority to preach the Word of God and to minister the Holy Sacraments in the congregation where thou shalt be lawfully appointed thereunto."

A Testament was delivered to the deacons at the time of their ordination, with the following command:—"Take thou authority to read the Gospel in the Church of God and to preach the same if thou be thereto licensed by the Bishop himself."

After the ordination the communion service was read, the newly-made priest and deacons remaining at the chancel rail until after they had partaken of the sacrament.

The following is the list of the candidates:—

To Priest's Orders—Rev. George H. Kirkland.

To Deacon's Orders—James Caird, William F. Floyd, G. Livingston Bishop, Algernon Morton, Aaron Bernstine, Philip P. Reese.

### FIRE AT FRANKFORD.

**Partial Destruction of a Cotton Mill.**

This morning, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the picker room attached to the cotton mill of William Smith & Son, at Paul and Meadow streets, Frankford. A large quantity of goods was destroyed. The machinery was also damaged considerably. The loss will be about $13,000: $8000 on the stock and $5000 on the building and machinery. They are fully insured. The building is the property of Charles Smith, Esq.

ROBBERIES.—The residence of Bridget Malone, on Perth street, above Parrish, was entered this morning during the alarm of fire and robbed of $100.

The office of T. S. Fulton, No. 256 South Fifth street, was robbed of a coat this morning.

A negro called at the house of Hugh Quinn, No. 724 Lombard street, to see about some whitewashing, and walked off with a $100 note which was lying on the mantel.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.—On Saturday evening next, the 25th inst., a party is to be given at the house of one John Hickey, No. 28 Strawberry street, for the benefit of the Widow Flynn, the proceeds of said entertainment to be devoted to the purchasing of a monument for the husband of Mrs. Flynn. This is combining pleasure and useful ornamentation with a vengeance. We trust the friends of the deceased Flynn will hand in the donations lively.

MISSING.—Michael Zeller and his wife attended an auction on the 10th instant, and at the close of the sale he sent her home, saying he would follow her shortly. But he has failed to put in an appearance yet. As he had $100 about him, his wife imagines that he has met with foul play. She resides at No. 640 Callowhill street.

FOUND DEAD.—An unknown man was found dead in the woods in the vicinity of Second street and the Reading Railroad this morning. The Coroner will take charge of the body.

# THIRD EDITION

## AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

### Senate Strikes Out the Income Tax.

### Debate on Cuban Resolutions.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**The Cuban Resolutions.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Senate has taken up Mr. Sumner's Cuban resolutions, and an animated debate is in progress. The Democrats generally take ground against the President for the weakness of his foreign policy as shown in the case of Cuba. The debate promises to be protracted, though Mr. Sumner says he will try to get a vote to-day.

**The Transcontinental Railway.**

The adoption by the Senate of Ny's amendment to the Transcontinental Railroad bill last night is regarded as a triumph for the Fremont faction. It will, however, insure the success of the bill in both Houses, and all parties are in a measure satisfied at the respective passage of the bill before the close of the session.

**The San Domingo Investigation.**

Senator Nye will to-morrow present the report of the Majority Committee on the Hatch-Babcock San Domingo investigation. There will be a minority report signed by Senators Ferry and Schurz. The majority report will completely exonerate Babcock of any complicity with the attempt to detain Hatch in prison, and will show that he acted altogether under orders of the President in his transactions with the Dominican Government.

**The Banking and Currency Bill.**

The conference committee on Garfield's Currency and Banking bill meets to-day. Garfield is confident that the committee will agree to the bill substantially as reported from the Banking and Currency Committee, without Judd's amendment for increasing the national bank circulation.

**The Georgia Bill.**

The House is at work on the Georgia bill, but there is nothing new in the arguments being made either for or against it. The previous question is to be called to-morrow at 2 o'clock, and should it be seconded, a vote will be taken at 3.

**The Nomination of Akerman.**

There is a good deal of grumbling among the Republicans of the House at the confirmation of Akerman as Attorney-General. The fact that he was an officer in the Rebel army is in the minds of some an insurmountable objection to him.

**Nominations Sent to the Senate.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The following nominations were sent in to-day to the Senate:—

Joseph R. Root of Kansas, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili.

E. Stanilaus Gastier, Consul at Cape Haytien, Hayti.

Joseph C. Bennett, of Kansas, Consul at Chihuahua.

Charles T. Gorham, of Michigan, Minister to the Hague.

**The Income Tax Struck Out in the Senate.**

The Senate at 1 o'clock resumed the consideration of the Tax Tariff bill, when the sections to continue the income tax were stricken out by yeas 34, nays 23.

The following is the vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Abbot, Ames, Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Cassserly, Dall, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Fenton, Ferry, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamilton, of Ind.; Harris, Johnson, Kellogg, McCreary, McDonald, Osborn, Pomeroy, Robertson, Saulsbury, Scott, Stewart, Sumner, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers, Wilson, and Yates—34.

Nays—Messrs. Boreman, Brownlow, Chandler, Drake, Hamlin, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Howell, Morrill, of Maine; Morrill, of Vermont; Morton, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Schurz, Sherman, Sprague, Thayer, Warner, Willey, and Williams—23.

Mr. Lewis, who was opposed to the tax, had paired off with Mr. Spencer, who was in favor of it.

**The Attorney-Generalship.**

The commission of Colonel Akerman to be Attorney-General will not be issued for several days. His friends say they have reason to believe that he will not qualify for a month to come, until which time Judge Hoar will continue to discharge the duties of the office, as his resignation was dependent on the qualification of his successor.

**Arrest of a United States Consul.**

The Secretary of State has received a telegram from Minister Motley, communicating intelligence of the arrest and imprisonment of John S. Fiske, our Consul at Leith, one of the masquerade party, the charge being for a misdemeanor.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**Mysterious Affair in Limerick.**

LIMERICK, June 24.—The police of this city yesterday afternoon found a quantity of loaded bombs in an unoccupied house. The owner of the premises was arrested.

**Consolidation of Spanish Loans.**

MADRID, June 24.—The Spanish Government proposes to consolidate all its loans.

**Napoleon at Stuttgard.**

STUTTGARD, June 24.—The Emperor of Russia is here on a visit.

**The Bank of Holland.**

AMSTERDAM, June 24.—The Bank of Holland has reduced its minimum rate of discount to three per cent.

**Ship News.**

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Arrived out, steamers Java and Westphalia.

**The Yacht "Cambria."**

LONDON, June 24.—Ashbury's yacht, the Cambria, left Cowes to-day for Queenstown, the starting point for the transoceanic race with the Sappho on the 4th of July next.

**Late Brazilian Advices.**

LISBON, June 24.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived to-day. The news is not important. The treaty between the allies and the Paraguayan government has not yet been signed. The first reports of the ratification of the treaty were premature. The bill recently introduced in the Brazil Chambers for the abolition of slavery makes free all children of slaves born after the passage of the act.

**Latest Quotations.**

LIVERPOOL, June 24—4:30 P. M.—Cotton heavy; uplands, 10d.@10½d.; Orleans, 10¼d.@10¾d. The sales to-day will not exceed 7,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are heavy.

### *FROM THE DOMINION.*

**Indemnity for the Fenian Raid.**

OTTAWA, June 24.—It is stated on authority that A. Campbell, delegate to England, has power to demand from the Imperial Government full indemnity for the late Fenian raid and ample protection against future ones. It is also stated that he is to impress the importance of aiding in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Burned to Death.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 24.—Mrs. Patrick Burns, of Cold Spring, was burned to death yesterday by her clothes taking fire from an alcohol lamp.

### N. Y. MONEY MARKET OF YESTERDAY.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

"Wall street had a sensation to-day in the failure of a broker in gold and stocks whose operations had obtained considerable notoriety for the reason that he was the recognized agent of a pool comprising Edward B. Ketchum, the young operator whose exploits in gold had already rendered his name famous throughout the country. It will be remembered that we first announced to the public the return of Ketchum to Wall street and his manipulation of Lake Shore, in which he made nearly half a million of dollars, and which he sold out at the same time that the directors unloaded. He then turned his attention to gold, and was successful to the extent of advancing the market one or two per cent., but was unfortunate in endeavoring to resist the normal tendency of the precious metal in the present remarkable period of peace and national prosperity. The broker in these operations, Mr. James Boyd, is blamed for having carried on such extensive operations on a clerk's margin; but his popularity in the Gold and Stock Boards has disarmed his debtors of any ill-feeling. He was carrying a line of stocks, also for Ketchum, the profits on which so nearly compensated for the losses on gold that the loss to the broker is reduced to about $100,000. Ketchum's entire venture was about ten millions of dollars. In endeavoring to stem the decline in gold he was under the necessity of buying heavy sums, and in this way had accumulated about five millions of dollars.

"The intelligence of the failure produced great excitement in the Stock and Gold Exchanges. Gold had been weak from the evening previous. On the street, before the board, it sold at 112 to 111¾. It opened at the board at 111¾, and on the reading of the letter of Mr. Boyd, to whose account about a million was sold under the rule, declined to 111⅝. It subsequently turned out that private settlements had been made for the balance of the gold in the pool. When the worst was known the market rallied, especially when it was reported that the Cuban question was again before Congress."

# FOURTH EDITION

## THE GALLOWS IN DELAWARE.

### Execution of Edward Darnell.

### A Desperate Attempt at Escape.

### Scenes at the Scaffold.

**The Execution of Edward Darnell for the Murder of a Philadelphian.**

*Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.*

DOVER, Del., June 24.—There is great excitement in this place to-day, it being the day appointed for the execution of Edward Darnell, colored, nineteen years old, convicted at the last term of the court for the murder of John Hogan, a peddler, of Philadelphia, on the 19th of March last. Several petitions were sent to Governor Saulsbury, signed by prominent citizens of Dover, asking a reprieve or respite, but they failed, the Governor refusing to interfere.

On Wednesday night Sheriff Wilds quietly went into the prisoner's room and found him loose, he having burned out the bolt which held his chains to the floor. He was digging with the bolt into the wall, and had made a hole almost large enough to get his body through. A friend of the prisoner's named Anderson had made an equally large hole on the outside of the building. A few minutes longer and he would have been a free man. Darnell was then heavily ironed and put in a more secure cell. The jail is an old dilapidated structure, and an adept could pick out with a penknife.

Rev. Dr. Hoskins, an Episcopal minister, was with him all the morning, and administered the communion. Darnell persists in denying his guilt, and says William Loper killed the man. He (Darnell) only helped to drag him to the mill pond. He was willing to die, believing himself innocent. He thought Loper ought to be hung with him. Darnell is evidently of unsound mind, and was enticed and threatened by Loper, who received all the money on Hogan's person.

Darnell says Loper threatened to kill him if he refused to help him. About 10 o'clock Dr. Hoskins conversed with Darnell in his cell, and asked that God might care for him.

In company with the Sheriff's Deputy, Dr. Hoskins, the prisoner went on the scaffold, where Dr. Hoskins read the Episcopal service and offered up a prayer. Darnell was then asked if he had anything to say, and in a clear voice said:—

**Speech of the Prisoner.**

"Gentlemen—It is hard to die. I did not do it. William Loper did it. I went with him. He told me he would pay me for the robbery. John Young told me to go with him; that I would not be hurt. William Loper did it."

**The Final Scene.**

The cap was put over his head, the noose tightened, and at twenty minutes of 2 o'clock he was launched into eternity. He never moved after he fell, but broke his neck, dropping about six feet.

About seven hundred people, men, women and children, girls and boys, from five to fifteen years old, were present and witnessed the execution with apparently the greatest satisfaction.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**Naval Orders.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Commander Walter W. Queen detached from command of the Tuscarora and granted sick leave.

Commander George Brown from special duty at Washington, placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman George A. Calhoun ordered to the Plymouth.

**The Census of 1860.**

The President to-day signed the act to pay loyal citizens in the States lately in rebellion for services in taking the United States census of 1860.

**Akerman and Hoar.**

At a Cabinet meeting to-day the Attorney General was represented by Judge Field. Mr. Akerman, by invitation from the President, called during the session and was personally introduced to the members of the Cabinet present. He took no part in the proceedings, however, as his commission does not issue until after the return of Judge Hoar to Washington, who will dispose of certain unfinished business in the Attorney General's office to which he has been giving his attention.

### CONGRESS.

**House.**

*Continued from the Second Edition.*

Mr. Farnsworth addressed the House in support of the amendment reported by him from the Reconstruction Committee, declaring that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to deprive the people of Georgia of the right to elect members of the General Assembly of said State in the year 1870, as provided in the Constitution of said State. He went over the various salient points in the history of the reconstruction of Georgia, contending generally that when the affairs of that State were turned over to the civil authorities, whose qualifications were decided by the State Constitution, not by the Reconstruction laws, and when the authorities and the Legislature set to work, the term of their offices then began.

The object of the substitute reported by Mr. Butler he declared to be to extend the term of the Legislature to 1872, and of the Governor to 1874, thus giving that man (Bullock) four years more of oppression and plunder of the suffering people of Georgia. He stated that the members of the Legislature had been paid ten dollars a day from the day of its organization in 1868 to the present time. He appealed to the House to admit the State to representation, and let the question be decided under the Constitution of the State, on the principle that the State would be only organized under this bill. Bullock could turn out all the judges and appoint creatures of his own in their stead. There were even men in this hall now who sat in the last Congress as members from Georgia, but who expected when this bill was passed to come back, present their credentials again, and draw their pay, claiming that the last Congress did not count, as their admission was a mistake.

Mr. Dawes remarked that that was not the position these persons assumed, but rather that they had been elected for both Congresses.

Mr. Farnsworth concluded his argument by submitting to the Republican members that under such a policy as this bill proposed, the Republican party would be defeated and was being defeated in the South. He believed that they had already gone too far in that policy.

Mr. Bingham addressed the House on the same side of the question. He declared that the attempt to give a two years further term of the office of Governor Bullock and the Legislature, violated the pledged faith of Congress, violated the statutes of Congress, twice repeated; violated the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of Georgia; and violated the declared creed of the Republican party.

Mr. Garfield followed in support of the Farnsworth amendment, contending that the only reasons put forward on the other side were party reasons, and he put it to his own side of the House, whether if they believed that the next fall election would result in a Republican victory, they would vote for postponing the election two years.

Mr. Cox referred to the admissions of Messrs. Bingham and Garfield that the question resolved itself into a radical party measure to save the party down South. His friend (Mr. Bingham) had boasted that the Republican party was that which under God had brought about the reformation of the Confederate States. He himself did not believe that Providence had very much to do with the business of reconstruction.

He knew that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) and others had had something to do with it; but if Dante had located the Inferno in the right place, the *locus in quo*, he believed "under God" this legislation smacked very much of inspiration from below. "Under God" this force had been active, these irregularities practised, these degrading personalities of Bullock & Co. suffered, to the disgust and disgrace of humanity. Chaos had come, and Congress tinkered, hammered, and coddled away in a manner utterly subversive of local and State Governments, and to the eternal dishonor of statesmanship. He would vote for the least objectionable of all this batch of pestiferous bills and substitutes.

If he were a Georgian he would rather welcome with any sort of hand, to any sort of grave, or to any other hospitality, all negro rule or military rule, rather than this unconstitutional, illogical, temporary, and most contemptible will of the American Congress.

Mr. Beck reviewed the history of the legislation in regard to Georgia, the character and conduct of Gov. Bullock, and the corrupt means he had resorted to in order to retain his position, and advocated the adoption of the amendment reported by Mr. Farnsworth, being what is known as the Bingham amendment, which had received such a strong vote on the Republican side when the bill was last before the House.

Mr. Peirce supported the substitute reported by Mr. Butler, and argued that the question should be decided without reference to the character or conduct of Governor Bullock, that being a question not before the House for action. He contended that there was no necessity for Bingham the second ment, because that was a matter depending on the construction to be given to the constitution of Georgia.

At 2 o'clock the previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, having an hour to close the debate, yielded ten minutes to Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, who said that when the war was over, and when the problem had to be met as to what should be done with those lately rebellious States, the only two questions to be answered were, first, is the Constitution which is presented by any of these States a Republican Constitution; and second, is it the voice of the people of the State, and can they maintain it? In the case of Georgia now before the House, he believed that her Constitution was republican, and that her people were for representation in Congress, and therefore he would vote that they were. He believed that the substitute offered by himself was the simplest and best to give expression to that idea.

Mr. Logan having ten minutes allowed him, contended that if Georgia was entitled to admission, as all the bills and amendments admitted, she was entitled to it on an equal footing with all the other States; and that, therefore, there was no right to impose conditions. He notified the members expectant from Georgia that if they should endeavor to get into the House on the ground that the State had been only admitted under this bill, he would say to them, "Get out of this; you were elected for another and different Congress, and you have no right here."

Mr. Butler (Mass.) rose to close the debate, and started by stating the exact difference between the various propositions. The Senate proposition was to remit the State of Georgia to military rule and to provide an election of members of the General Assembly on November 15, 1870.

# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**Laying of a Corner Stone.**

PROVIDENCE, June 24.—The corner-stone of the Rhode Island Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument was laid this afternoon by the Freemasons, in pursuance of the invitation of the General Assembly. The entire Masonic body of the State was in line, with numerous bands of music, and made a grand appearance. At the site of the monument a eulogy on Masonry was pronounced by Rev. H. W. Rugg, and an oration delivered by General Vanzant. The Masonic demonstration is regarded as very successful.

### CONGRESS.

**Senate.**

*Continued from Second Edition.*

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution directing the return to the Government of China of an unappropriated surplus of $400,000 in currency, being part of the sum received from that country for the settlement of claims of American citizens under the convention of 1858.

Mr. Osborn, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported without amendment the bill granting lands to the Suwanee and Inland Railroad Company in Florida.

Mr. Pratt introduced a bill to dissolve the tribal relation of the Miami tribe of Indians (after four years) and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

**A Sash Factory in the Thirteenth Ward Destroyed—A Large Number of Surrounding Buildings Damaged—A Lad Injured.**

At 5:40 o'clock this morning a man crossing Perth street, at Poplar, saw smoke issuing from the large steam sash-works of Rimby & Madeira, No. 878 Perth street, and on going down to the structure heard the crackling of flames. He communicated the fact to a policeman, who immediately gave the alarm over the wires. By the time the firemen had arrived on the ground the whole interior of the establishment was in flames, and finding that it would be impossible to save anything in it, turned their attention to the property which was near at hand on all sides. Perth street is only a narrow thoroughfare, and on the opposite side of the burning structure were a number of stables and dwellings. To the north, south, and west were also dwellings and stables, all of which were more or less damaged by fire and water. All these were saved through the efforts of the firemen.

In the sash factory there was a large quantity of work finished and in process of manufacture. All this was destroyed, and it was found necessary to pull down the remaining walls. Messrs. Rimby & Madeira estimate their loss on building, machinery, and stock at $20,000, on which they have an insurance of $8000—$4000 in the Royal, $2000 in the Fire Association, and $2000 in the Republic of Chicago.

Adjoining the mill on the south was a two-story structure, owned by John Dick. It was occupied in the front as a blacksmith shop by Allen Bates, and in the rear as a stable by Mr. Dick. The latter was completely burned out, while the former suffered considerable loss by both fire and water.

No. 874, which is next to Mr. Dick's property, was used as a stable and owned by John C. Kelly, who sustains a slight loss by the destruction of the roof.

On the east side of Perth street the following properties had the fronts and roofs charred:—No. 875, frame stable, owned and occupied by